

# U.S. PRETRIAL SERVICES



**Annual Report  
Fiscal Year 2000**

DISTRICT OF ARIZONA  
MISSION STATEMENT

THE MISSION OF THE  
U.S. COURTS  
FOR THE  
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA  
IS TO DELIVER THE HIGHEST  
MEASURE OF JUSTICE  
BY PROVIDING AN  
ACCESSIBLE,  
IMPARTIAL FORUM  
FOR THE RESOLUTION  
OF DISPUTES  
WITH THE CONSISTENT, JUST,  
EFFICIENT, AND TIMELY  
DELIVERY OF SERVICE  
TO THE BENCH, BAR,  
PUBLIC, AND OTHER ENTITIES  
WITH WHOM THE COURTS  
INTERACT.  
THE COURT WILL DO SO  
IN THE SPIRIT OF  
COOPERATION  
AMONG ALL PARTS OF  
THE GREATER COURT FAMILY  
TO INSURE PUBLIC TRUST  
AND CONFIDENCE AND  
PRESERVING THE  
JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE  
OF THE COURT AS AN  
INSTITUTION  
AND WITH HONOR, DIGNITY  
AND RESPECT FOR ALL.

U.S. PRETRIAL SERVICES  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

ANNUAL  
REPORT

FOR THE  
FISCAL YEAR 2000

*This annual report was prepared by U.S. Pretrial Services of the District of Arizona. All statistics were provided by officers and support staff, the Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts for the year ending September 2000, unless otherwise noted.*

U.S. PRETRIAL  
SERVICES  
FOR THE  
DISTRICT OF  
ARIZONA  
MISSION  
MISSION  
STATEMENT

IT SHALL BE THE  
MISSION OF  
U.S. PRETRIAL  
SERVICES FOR THE  
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA  
TO SERVE WITH THE  
HIGHEST LEVEL OF  
PROFESSIONALISM  
AND PROVIDE  
SERVICES TO THE  
COURT, COMMUNITY  
AND DEFENDANTS  
BY SEEKING  
ALTERNATIVES TO  
DETENTION WITH  
FAIRNESS AND  
IMPARTIALITY.

## DEDICATION

The FY 2000 Annual Report is dedicated in appreciation to the officers and administrative support personnel who provided their skills, knowledge, and abilities during a temporary tour of duty.

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Miami, Florida

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Administrative Officer  
Seattle, Washington

***NICHOLE HOUCHINS***

Pretrial Services Officer Assistant  
Eugene, Oregon

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The following Pretrial Services staff has contributed to the research, writing, editing, and formatting of this annual report for Fiscal Year 2000. This agency gratefully acknowledges their creative ideas, effort, and long hours in helping to complete this report.

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**OLIVIA MEZA** (PHOENIX)  
Chief, District of Arizona

**Title 18 USC § 3154. Functions and Powers Relating to Pretrial Services.**

Pretrial services functions shall include the following:

(1) Collect, verify, and report to the judicial officer, prior to the pretrial release hearing, information pertaining to the pretrial release of each individual charged with an offense, including information relating to any danger that the release of such person may pose to any other person of the community, and, where appropriate, include a recommendation as to whether such individual should be released or detained and, if release is recommended, recommend appropriate conditions of release; except that a district court may direct that information not be collected, verified, or reported under this paragraph on individuals charged with Class A misdemeanors as defined in Section 3559(a)(6) of this title.

(2) Review and modify the reports and recommendations specified in paragraph (1) of this section for persons seeking release pursuant to Section 3145 of this chapter.

(3) Supervise persons released into its custody under this chapter.

(4) Operate or contract for the operations of appropriate facilities for the custody or care of persons released under this chapter including residential halfway houses, addict and alcoholic treatment centers, and counseling services.

(5) Inform the court and the United States attorney of all apparent violations of pretrial release conditions, arrests of persons released to the custody of providers of pretrial services or under the supervision of providers of pretrial services, and any danger that any such person may come to pose to any other person of the community, and recommend appropriate modifications of release conditions.

(6) Serve as coordinator for other local agencies which serve or are eligible to serve as custodians under this chapter and advise the court as to the eligibility, availability, and capacity of such agencies.

(7) Assist persons released under this chapter in securing any necessary employment, medical, legal, or social services.

(8) Prepare, in cooperation with the United States Marshal and United States Attorney such pretrial detention reports as are required by the provisions of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure relating to the supervision of detention pending trial.

(9) Develop and implement a system to monitor and evaluate bail activities, provide information to judicial officers on the results of bail decisions, and prepare periodic reports to assist in the improvement of the bail process.

(10) To the extent provided for in an agreement between a chief pretrial services officer in districts in which pretrial services are established under Section 3152(b) of this title, or the chief probation officer in all other districts, and the United States Attorney, collect verify, and prepare reports for the United States Attorney's Office of information pertaining to the pretrial diversion of any individual who is or may be charged with an offense, and perform such other duties as may be required under any such agreement.

(11) Make contract, to such extent and in such amounts as are provided in appropriation Acts, for the carrying out of any pretrial services functions.

(12)(A) As directed by the Court and to the degree required by the regimen of care of treatment ordered by the Court as a condition of release, keep informed as to the conduct and provide supervision of a person conditionally released under the provision of Section 4243 or 4246 of this title, and report such person's conduct and condition to the Court ordering release and the Attorney General or his designee.

## PREFACE

**FY 2000 MARKED ANOTHER EXCEPTIONAL YEAR  
IN WHICH MISSION-DRIVEN TEAMWORK  
AND VISIONARY LEADERSHIP GUIDED  
PRETRIAL SERVICES ARIZONA  
IN ACHIEVING REMARKABLE SUCCESS  
IN MEETING THE MANDATE THROUGH:**

- < **A COMMITMENT TO LEAST RESTRICTIVE  
CONDITIONS OF RELEASE AND  
ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION,**
- < **PRIORITIZING COMMUNITY-BASED  
SUPERVISION AND CREATING A PRESENCE  
IN RURAL AND TRIBAL COMMUNITIES,**
- < **INCREASED DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL  
SERVICE RESOURCES FOR DEFENDANTS AND  
THEIR FAMILIES,**
- < **VARIED DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS AND  
MODALITIES,**
- < **EARLY VERIFICATION OF DRUG USE  
THROUGH OPERATION DRUG TEST,**
- < **EXPANDED USE OF HOME CONFINEMENT  
PROGRAMS,**
- < **PRETRIAL DIVERSION PROGRAM  
SERVICES, and**
- < **A SENSE OF SHARED RESPONSIBILITY FOR  
THE AGENCY'S EFFECTIVENESS AND  
EFFICIENCY IN ADDRESSING DEFENDANT  
NEEDS, SERVICE TO THE COURT, AND  
COMMUNITY SAFETY.**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fiscal year (FY) 2000 was a year characterized by *mission-driven teamwork* and *visionary leadership*. Staff from all levels employed teamwork and leadership to meet defendant needs, promote safety, and support skill-based training. This was achieved despite activating *the highest* number of cases in the nation for the third consecutive year, supervising *the second highest* number of defendants in the circuit and *the eighth highest* in the nation, and balancing staffing shortages against an exploding workload.

To address *cybercrime* issues, two officers completed basic training and are scheduled for advanced training in the next fiscal year. The acquisition of monitoring and forensic software and the drafting of policies and procedures to supervise *cybercrime* defendants places Pretrial Services on the cutting edge of an emerging trend.

Gains made in *alternatives to detention* meant more defendants were provided with treatment for substance abuse. The cost and length of individual placements was the focal point of treatment issues. Increased numbers in placements, resulting in a waiting list and extended stays, especially for juveniles, required a shift from previous

years' practices. Guidelines for using the "*effective procedures*" approach addressed increased needs and diminishing funding.

*Home Confinement* programs again proved to be the least costly alternative to detention. These programs remain the backbone to the least restrictive release condition combinations.

New ground was broken in *community resource development* through a partnership forged with the C.A.T.C.U.S. (Constructive Academics, Community Services, Together Under Supervision) Co-op program in Tucson. The program focuses on developing workplace skills and building self-esteem.

The *Pretrial Diversion* program climbed to new heights when it accepted its first noncitizen into the program. For the first time, supervision efforts expanded beyond the continental United States, as a diveree was successfully supervised in another country.

*Operation Drug TEST (ODT)* continued to identify defendants who would not have otherwise been detected for substance abuse. There were 175 defendants who benefitted from treatment opportunities as a direct result of ODT program

funding.

The *Safety Initiative* was enhanced with the INS certification of two officers for Capstun training. These officers will launch a full day training program in the new fiscal year.

The *Southeast Arizona Supervision Initiative* made great strides in attacking supervision needs along the international border, in the rural communities, and on the Indian reservation. New communication technology added to its success.

Once again, Pretrial Services demonstrates its *leadership*, *teamwork*, and *commitment* to its legislative mandate and to the mission of the District Court of Arizona.

Olivia V. Meza  
Chief, U.S. Pretrial  
Services  
District of Arizona



## ADMINISTRATION AND STAFFING

Pretrial Services for the District of Arizona continues to maintain four offices: Flagstaff, Phoenix, Tucson, and Yuma. Staffing has changed in response to the ever-increasing workload, greater personnel requirements, and vacancies created through attrition and promotion.

The original staffing allocation of 55.6 work units was increased by three units in January 2000, during the second quarter, as part of an allotment provided to all border district agencies. Sister agencies in this district also benefitted from this allocation. A successful appeal resulted in 5.7 additional work units granted in March 2000. As a result, a total allotment of 64.3 work units were received for the fiscal year.

At the onset of FY2000, Pretrial Services had 54 staff members on board, with no vacancies to be filled. By the end of FY2000, there were 57 staff on board, with four vacancies waiting to be filled. (See *Organization Chart, Appendix A*). Three additional staff members continue to be assigned to the Consolidated Administrative Services Division.

The Flagstaff office staff increased to three, with the hire

of a full-time Officer Assistant. This was in anticipation of the full-time officer shifting to part-time status in January 2001.

The Phoenix office, staffed at 22 and with the receptionist position vacant at the end of the fiscal year, saw the promotion of a Pretrial Services Officer Assistant to Pretrial Services Officer. Additionally, the part-time Flagstaff Case Administrator Assistant transferred to the Phoenix office, continuing to work in a part-time capacity. The Tucson office, staffed at 31, had

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*“The ever-increasing and changing workload continues to challenge Pretrial Services Arizona in meeting workload demands.”*

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vacancies for a Data Quality Analyst and two line officers. The Data Quality Analyst was promoted to Quality Assurance Specialist, and two Pretrial Services Officers were added before the year’s end.

The Yuma office remained the same, with a staff of five, including administrative support personnel, officers, officer assistants, and technical assistants.

Temporary duty officers and support staff were utilized to balance workload demands, staffing shortages, and office coverage needs during the annual district conference. Pretrial Services Arizona was fortunate to receive top quality support and services from sister agencies such as the Middle District of Florida, the District of Oregon, the District of New Mexico, and the Southern District of Florida. (See the dedication page).

Additionally, Pretrial Services successfully petitioned for additional funding for much-needed clerical support through temporary service agencies. The current staffing level was not sufficient to cover required PACTS data entry needs in the Tucson office. As a result, Phoenix support staff did temporary duty in the Tucson office to assist with PACTS data entry and ensure that monthly deadlines were met.

Although Pretrial Services Arizona received additional work units as a border district through the appeal process, the ever-increasing and changing workload continues to challenge the agency in meeting workload demands. The new staffing formula for FY2001 will negatively impact this agency in that more than two work units will be lost. The loss of this funding will hinder staffing levels, reduce defendant services, and



further challenge the agency's ability to meet the mandate. }

## **OPERATIONAL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**

**I**n fiscal year 2000, Pretrial Services implemented three new policies and revised four previously established policies.

To assure accountability and rapid retrieval of files pulled from storage drawers, the Charge Out procedure was modified. This included the use of a Charge Out Record form to record the necessary details regarding when a file was pulled and who pulled it.

Defendant digital imaging policies and procedures were modified to incorporate new equipment for taking defendant photos. New cameras and accompanying software streamlined the process. The quality of the images improved, and the ability to include the defendant's PACTS number within the image was gained.

The expanded use of home confinement programs resulted in the need for backup staff for the Home Confinement Specialists. When specialists or their backups are on after-hours duty, they are required to be accessible by pager and cell phone. The new policy details how the officer is to respond to

calls from the monitoring agency, BI Monitoring (BI), and defines the compensation to be received for this additional duty.

Increased numbers of financial crimes, especially in the diversion program, prompted the use of a local credit reporting bureau. The Credit Report Policy defines how to access this information and how it is to be applied in investigation and supervision efforts. By this policy, the use of credit reports is limited to specific case types and circumstances.

Revision of the Oleoresin Capsicum (Capstun or OC) Policy was the most significant on many levels. Not only were procedures amended, but an entirely new program was created as a result of training by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). INS certified two Pretrial Services officers as Capstun Trainers. The revision of this policy was part of an even greater effort to build a safety program which incorporates Capstun, Defensive Tactics, Safety Academy, and a proposed Wellness Program for fitness.

Pretrial Services Arizona adopted a flexible schedule policy for staff. At present, three of the four offices participate in redesigned work hours. Other agency policies and procedures regarding

personnel are contained in the *District HRD Manual*, which was revised in August 1999.

Goals for the new fiscal year are to update the *Operational Policies and Procedures Manual* with a new format and to automate it, making it available to staff through the agency's website within the district intranet. }

## **SPACE, EQUIPMENT, AND FACILITIES**

**S**pace, equipment, and facility needs remained an ongoing issue for this fast-growing agency. Staffing increases, automation enhancements, and program developments drove the constant need for more space, additional equipment, and improved facilities.

The Flagstaff office was expanded to share space with probation personnel. Additional office space and furniture was required with the hire of an Officer Assistant. The purchase of new furniture was placed on hold until FY2001.

The addition of a second Technical Assistant in Yuma prompted the temporary acquisition of a witness room previously used by the courts. This room was converted into a shared work space to accommodate three staff members. This conversion is

temporary, as the room is scheduled to be returned to the courts for use by the local magistrate judge. Plans are in development for relocation of the Yuma office to a nearby facility which more adequately accommodates the five staff members by providing a lobby, reception area, urinalysis (UA) bathroom, conference/training room, and office space for the officers.

Organizing adequate and comfortable office space that also provides confidentiality continues to pose a problem in the Phoenix office. A part-time Case Administrator Assistant shares a small, open work space with the Flagstaff Officer Assistant when the Officer Assistant is on temporary duty in Phoenix. This same work area is also utilized by temporary staff and temporary duty officers. When this space is not available, the offices of officers on leave status are used. Any additional hiring in the new year will require staff to double-up, which will reduce and perhaps eliminate the confidentiality necessary for working with defendants and their families.

Relocation of the Phoenix staff to the new courthouse is slated for sometime in the new fiscal year. It is anticipated that there will be additional space, equipment, and facility needs beyond what is currently

available in the new facility.

Lapse funds at the end of the fiscal year allowed for much-needed equipment upgrades. Among the most significant was the purchase of combination satellite/cell phones for use in outlying areas, such as the international border and on Indian reservations. Individual cell phones were purchased for officers assigned to the Tucson Supervision Unit.

To facilitate communications with the electronic monitoring contractor, BI, the Tucson Home Confinement Specialist was provided with a combination fax/printer. The Phoenix Home Confinement Specialist received the same in the prior year. Safety equipment and supplies, ranging from inert Capstun to a Red Man suit were purchased to support the newly developed Capstun training program.

The Tucson staff completed the long-anticipated relocation to the new Evo A. DeConcini Courthouse. Despite the new quarters, additional space is still required. These space, equipment, and facility needs will be addressed in the coming fiscal year: more office space to accommodate new staff, reconfiguration of furniture for smaller work spaces, and additional storage space for the on-site drug testing program.

The furniture replacement project came to fruition with the installation of new desks and office suites for officers as well as workstations for administrative support staff. The goal was to create a coordinated, modern workplace that best utilizes available space and blends with the decor of the new courthouse.

To meet specific spatial needs, several important modifications were made to the Tucson facility immediately after the move. Among the upgrades were the enlargement of the lobby and elimination of a small office, replacement of a sliding glass window with a Plexiglas window and shelf, and the installation of a cypherlock to create a separate employees' entrance in the rear. Tables which accommodate recessed ACJIS computers were installed and increased working space by 30 percent. The Operation Drug *TEST* (ODT) bathroom in the U.S. Marshals' lockup area required safety modifications, from replacing a glass window with mesh wire to reducing the size of the pass-through cabinet for collection of specimens.

A conference table with chairs was purchased for the Chief's Tucson office to facilitate management meetings. This office is also utilized by officers to meet with defendants and their families. In the new fiscal year, efforts will be made to add

storage cabinets and work areas to the on-site lab and UA bathroom at the Tucson office. }

## COORDINATION WITH OTHER COURT PERSONNEL

Effective communication continues to be a priority for Pretrial Services. Meeting with the U.S. Attorney, the U.S. Marshals, the Federal Public Defender, or their representatives is an ongoing effort. Conferences with the Chief Judge are reserved for personnel or program issues.

The Chief attended monthly meetings with Tucson judges and provides them with updates on agency personnel and activities.

The Tucson Administrative Operations Specialist (AOS) took the lead for Pretrial Services' move to the new courthouse. Numerous meetings with the movers, Space & Facilities personnel, and members of other court agencies resulted in a smooth and nearly seamless transition from the leased space to the new courthouse. This enabled Pretrial Services to close down on a Friday in the leased space and reopen the following Monday in the new courthouse with little to no disruption. The AOS attended numerous

meetings, assisted in the determination of future space needs, and directed staff in the preparation required for the move to the new Tucson courthouse.

The Administrative Operations Manager represented the Chief at the monthly court personnel meetings in Phoenix. In Tucson, the Administrative Operations Specialist represented the agency at these same monthly meetings.

This fiscal year, the Chief met regularly with the U. S. Attorney or his representatives regarding border issues, diversion program developments, and Indian Country interests. The sharing of this information

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*“Automation will play a key role in the coming years as the agency strives to find new and better ways to accomplish its*

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provided Pretrial Services with a valuable perspective and assisted in internal decisions and program developments.

In the new year, the Chief will seek to continue open communication with the U.S. Attorney's Office and enhance communication with the Federal Public Defender's Office and the U.S. Marshals Service. }

## AUTOMATION

Significant achievements were made in meeting the previous fiscal year's automation goals, with the focus on modernization and communication. Supervision efforts in the field benefitted specifically from these achievements.

The long-range goal of updating all desktop computers was realized this year. The commitment to provide the most modern computer equipment possible will continue into the next fiscal year and will again be supported by ST<sup>2</sup> (Systems Technology & Support Team).

Significant computer system upgrades included the purchase of high-capacity network printers, including combined fax/printer stations for the Home Confinement Specialists.

Existing systems were reconfigured. Assigned laptop computers were centralized in a pool for checkout by officers for use in the field. Vehicle power adapters were acquired so laptop computers could be used in the field, and travel logs and other forms were automated. This meant that officers in the field had remote access to C3PO (Caseload Chronos and Contacts for Pretrial Officers) and could record chronological information while in the field.

To aid officers in organizing

appointments, contacts, visits and daily duties, Palm Pilot handheld computing devices were provided to specified officers throughout the district. The Flagstaff officer and the Tucson Supervision Unit were the primary recipients of the Palm Pilots. Training provided by ST<sup>2</sup> and portable keyboards and carrying kits were also part of the package distributed to these officers. Two officers are currently testing the use of modems with the Palm Pilots for potential application by officers in the future.

A key factor in the initiative to improve automated systems for the field was the need to find communication devices that would function in remote areas. The ideal solution was the Globalstar Satellite Phone, which provides coverage in all areas of North America and most of the world through a system of satellites in low orbit. The system is ideal for field work; it allows two-way voice communication even in areas too remote for cellular phone coverage. These systems, provided to each of the four offices, are important tools for officer safety while conducting field duty in remote areas. These systems will be supplemented in the coming year through the acquisition of antennas and car kits for field vehicles, allowing use of the satellite phones without leaving the vehicle.

Pretrial Services' digital imaging system was deployed in FY2000, providing instant color digital images of supervised defendants. Outdated digital cameras were replaced by modern, state-of-the-art Canon PowerShot and Sony Mavica digital cameras that allow defendant images to be loaded instantly into *Client View*, the automated client information retrieval system.

The increased use of automated systems was also key in supervising defendants accused of computer crimes. A vital tool in supervising these defendants was the acquisition of *Spectre*, a highly complex and sophisticated program that monitors and reports on defendants' activities on their home computers. Once the program is loaded on a defendant's computer, supervising Pretrial Services officers can review exactly the images, websites, and documents that the defendant accessed. It is anticipated that computer crime will only increase in the future, and Pretrial Services is committed to new and innovative ways to address the complex issues of computer crime and supervision of these defendants.

Automation will play a key role in the coming years as the agency strives to find new and better ways to accomplish its goals. On the horizon for

Pretrial Services is another innovation in silent communications: two-way digital text pagers that will allow officers to silently and unobtrusively communicate with supervisors and staff virtually anywhere. Currently, plans include the purchase of 15 Motorola T900 Personal Communicators. These devices will be worked into the fabric of the agency's communications. The primary purpose will be to provide communication from courtroom to office; other opportunities to expand this capability will be explored in the coming fiscal year. }

## WORKLOAD DATA

Arizona continues to be the number one district in the country for the number of cases activated for the third straight year. The District of Arizona activated 5,643 cases, while across the nation, 87,513 cases were activated. Pretrial Services Arizona activated one out of every 15 cases in the country. The number of cases opened by Pretrial Services in the District of Arizona again exceeds the total number of cases opened in four different circuits. Pretrial Services Arizona has broken its own workload records for each of the last six fiscal years.

The Tucson office led the district in cases opened,

activating 2,607 (46 percent) of the district's total cases. Last year, the Tucson office activated 52 percent of the district's caseload. The Yuma office follows with 1,829 cases (32 percent), increasing its workload from the previous fiscal year's 28 percent. Phoenix activated 1,080 cases (19 percent). Last year, Phoenix accounted for 18 percent of the district's caseload. The Flagstaff office activated 123 cases (2 percent), remaining the same as last fiscal year. Figure 1 compares caseloads from FY1995 to FY2000.

### ***Offense Charged***

The top three offenses charged nationally remained the same as the previous year, with narcotics, immigration, and fraud ranking first, second, and third. The three most common offenses charged in the District of Arizona were also unchanged. *Immigration, marijuana, and narcotics* cases were the top three case types, in respective order. Once again, fraud was the fourth most common offense charged in the district.

Districtwide, immigration cases numbered 3,484 (62 percent) of the total cases. Pretrial Services Arizona activated 23 percent of the national immigration cases. Marijuana cases accounted for 1,043 (19 percent) of the cases

activated in the district. Arizona opened nearly 11 percent of all marijuana cases in the nation. At 172 cases (3 percent), narcotics ranked third in the district. Arizona accounted for 2 percent of the narcotics cases that were activated nationally. Arizona activated 129 fraud cases, which accounted for 2 percent of the district's cases.

In Tucson, 1,357 (52 percent) were immigration cases, and 872 (33 percent) were marijuana cases. Narcotics, the third most common case type in this office, accounted for 124 cases (5 percent).

Immigration cases, which accounted for 1,692 (93 percent) of the cases activated, led by far in Yuma. Marijuana cases numbered 113 (6 percent). All other case types accounted for less than 1 percent of cases activated.

Immigration cases now

represent a very significant portion of all cases in Phoenix, numbering 434 activated cases (41 percent). In the previous fiscal year, immigration cases accounted for 36 percent of all activations. Fraud cases decreased and were a distant second at 101 (10 percent). Larceny/theft was third in frequency and totaled 84 (8 percent), with controlled substances fourth, accounting for 77 cases opened in Phoenix (7 percent).

Homicide, sex offense, and assault accounted for the top three case types in Flagstaff. Of the 119 cases activated in Flagstaff, 27 (23 percent) were homicides, 24 (20 percent) were sex offenses, and 19 (16 percent) were assaults. No immigration cases were received. Marijuana and weapons cases numbered seven each.

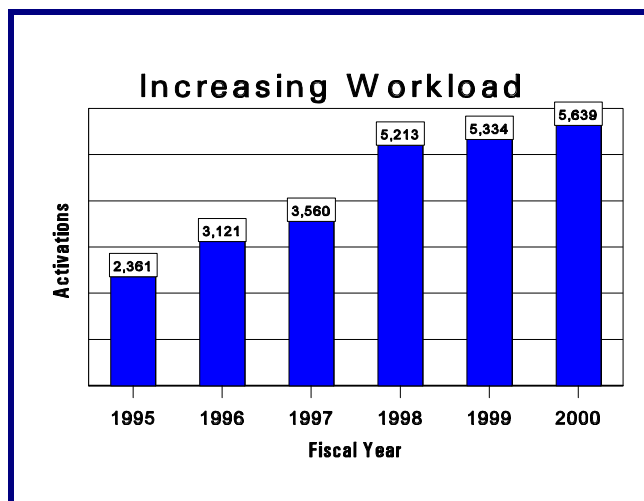


Figure 1

Sex offenses account for 959 cases nationwide, which is 1 percent of the national caseload. Districtwide, 54 cases (nearly 1 percent) were sex offenses. Arizona received more than 6 percent of all sex offense cases activated nationally. Of the district's 54 sex offense cases, 24 were activated in Flagstaff, 19 were activated in Phoenix, 10 were activated in Tucson, and 1 was activated in Yuma.

### ***Interviews and Bail Reports***

Interviews were conducted in 2,196 cases (39 percent) by Pretrial Services in the District of Arizona. Defendants not interviewed accounted for 3,127 (56 percent) of the total cases activated. These cases did, however, result in *form reports* provided to the Court. Form reports contain pertinent, verified information obtained without the benefit of a defendant interview and include a recommendation based on available information. Typically, form reports are provided for defendants charged with immigration and drug offenses who are also illegal aliens with no status in the United States. There were 286 defendants (5 percent) who declined to interview.

A total of 5,336 cases (95 percent) had a prebail report prepared. Prebail reports with recommendations totaled 4,654,

while 682 reports provided no recommendation. There were 48 postbail reports prepared and 138 "other" reports. There were no reports made in 87 cases.

In Tucson, interviews were conducted in 1,391 cases (54 percent). Defendants were not interviewed in 996 cases (38 percent). Interviews were declined in 214 cases (8 percent). Prebail reports were prepared in 2,493 cases (96 percent). Of these cases, 2,244 prebail reports made recommendations, while no recommendation was made in the remaining 249 cases.

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***"Pretrial Services Arizona activated 23 percent of the national immigration cases."***

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Postbail reports were prepared in 23 (1 percent) of the cases. "Other" reports numbered 69 (3 percent). Sixteen cases (less than 1 percent) had no report prepared.

Yuma interviewed in 218 cases (12 percent). Defendants were not interviewed in 1,605 cases (88 percent). Six defendants (1 percent) refused interview. Prebail reports were written in 1,819, or all but ten cases. In these cases, there were 1,590 reports with recommendations and 229 prebail reports without recommendations. No report

was made in ten cases.

Phoenix interviewed in 486 cases (46 percent). There were no interviews in 511 cases (48 percent). Sixty-three defendants (6 percent) declined to interview. Prebail reports were produced in 925 cases (87 percent). Recommendations were made in 725 of the prebail reports, while no recommendation was made in 200 reports. Eighteen (2 percent) of the reports were postbail. There were 60 other reports (6 percent). No report was made in 57 cases (5 percent).

Flagstaff interviewed in 101 cases (85 percent). Fifteen defendants (13 percent) were not interviewed. Three defendants (3 percent) declined to interview. Prebail reports were produced in 99 cases (83 percent); 95 bail reports had recommendations, and 4 reports did not include a recommendation. There were seven postbail reports, nine "other" reports, and four cases in which no report was made.

### ***Bail Recommendation at Initial Hearing***

Recommendations were made at initial hearing in 4,839 cases (83 percent) within the district. Officers recommended detention in 4,034 (83 percent) of these cases; financial bond was recommended in 191 (4



percent) of these cases. In 614 cases (13 percent), officers recommended a nonfinancial bond.

Districtwide, the Government made recommendations in 5,400 cases (96 percent). They recommended detention in 4,776 (88 percent) of the cases. Financial bond was recommended in 146 cases (3 percent). There were 478 cases (9 percent) in which a nonfinancial bond recommendation was received from the Government.

Of the 2,312 cases in which officers made a recommendation in Tucson, there were 1,885 (82 percent) with recommendations for detention at initial hearing. A financial bond was recommended in 162 cases (7 percent). A nonfinancial bond was recommended in 265 cases (12 percent). The Government recommended detention in 2,232 cases (88 percent). A financial bond was recommended by the Government in 122 cases (5 percent), while a nonfinancial bond was recommended in 172 cases (7 percent).

In Yuma, officers made a recommendation in 1,596 cases (83 percent). Detention was recommended by officers in 1,525 cases (96 percent). In six cases, officers recommended a financial bond, and

nonfinancial bonds were recommended in 65 cases (4 percent). The Government's recommendation was for detention in nearly all of the 1,700 cases. There were two cases in which a financial bond was recommended and seven cases in which the Government recommended nonfinancial bonds.

Out of 1,060 cases activated in Phoenix, officers provided recommendations at initial hearing in 829 cases (78 percent). Detention was recommended by officers in 559 cases (67 percent). Twenty-three cases (3 percent) had recommendations for a financial bond. Nonfinancial bonds were recommended by officers in 247 cases (30 percent). The Government made a recommendation for detention in 768 cases (73 percent). A financial bond was recommended in 22 cases (2 percent), and in 260 cases (25 percent), the Government recommended a nonfinancial bond.

Flagstaff officers made a recommendation in 102 of the cases they activated (85 percent). Detention was recommended in 65 (64 percent) of the cases. Officers in Flagstaff did not recommend a financial bond in any cases; however, in 37 cases (36 percent), officers provided a recommendation for a

nonfinancial bond. The Government recommended detention in 76 cases (66 percent). In 39 cases (34 percent), they recommended a nonfinancial bond. There were no recommendations for financial bond by the Government.

### ***Release and Detention at Initial Hearing***

As a district, 339 (6 percent) of the cases were released at initial hearing. Detained/pending detention hearing was the status of 5,161 cases (92 percent). One defendant was detained, as he was unable to meet release conditions. Five defendants were held in temporary detention. There were 104 defendants (2 percent) detained with no release conditions set.

Of the 339 defendants released at initial hearing, Phoenix handled 183 (54 percent), Tucson handled 78 (23 percent), Yuma handled 52 (15 percent), and Flagstaff handled 26 (8 percent).

In Tucson, 78 defendants (3 percent of the 2,601 cases activated) were released at initial hearing. Detained/pending detention hearing cases numbered 2,515 (97 percent) in Tucson. Eight defendants (less than 1 percent) were detained with no release conditions set.



In Yuma, 52 defendants (3 percent of the 1,829 cases activated) were released at initial hearing. Defendants who were detained/pending detention hearing in Yuma numbered 1,723 (94 percent). There were 54 defendants (3 percent) who were detained with no release conditions set.

Phoenix released 183 defendants at initial hearing (17 percent of the 1,060 cases activated). There were 832 defendants (79 percent) detained pending detention hearing. Forty (4 percent) of the cases were detained with no release conditions set.

In Flagstaff, 26 defendants (22 percent of the 119 cases activated) were released at initial hearing. Ninety-one cases (77 percent) were detained pending detention hearing. Two cases (2 percent) were detained with no release conditions set.

### ***Initial Detention Hearings***

In the District of Arizona, 5,124 defendants (91 percent) had a detention hearing. The Government made a motion for a detention hearing in 5,111 cases, while the Court made the motion in 13 of the cases. There were 615 presumption cases. Detention was ordered in 4,383 cases (86 percent).

Flight risk was the reason for detention in 3,998 cases

districtwide (91 percent). In 326 of the cases (7 percent), flight and danger were cited as the reasons for detention. Danger to the community detained 59 defendants (1 percent.) No cases occurred in which defendants were detained as a danger to a witness.

In Tucson, 2,510 defendants (97 percent) had detention hearings. The Government made all motions for detention hearings. There were 476 presumption cases. Of the

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*“At \$29,326,728, the District of Arizona has the highest detention cost in the nation.”*

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2,012 defendants detained (80 percent), 1,815 (90 percent) were detained for flight. There were 189 defendants (9 percent) held for flight and danger. Eight defendants (less than 1 percent) were detained as a possible danger to the community.

Yuma had 1,689 defendants (93 percent) with detention hearings. The Government made all motions for detention hearings. There were four presumption cases. Detention was ordered in 1,684 (99 percent) of the cases. Flight was the reason for detention in 1,677 cases. Seven defendants

(less than 1 percent) were detained for both flight and danger.

In Phoenix, detention hearings were held for 826 defendants (78 percent). The Government motioned for a detention hearing in 819 cases, with the Court making the motion in 7 of the cases. There were 625 defendants ordered detained. Flight was the reason for detention in 504 cases (81 percent); 101 defendants (16 percent) were detained for flight and danger, while 20 (3 percent) were held as a danger to the community.

Ninety defendants (76 percent) in Flagstaff had a detention hearing. The motion for a detention hearing came from the Government in 84 cases and from the Court in 6 cases. There were 44 presumption cases. Sixty-two defendants (69 percent) were detained. There were 2 defendants (nearly 3 percent) detained as a flight risk; 29 defendants (47 percent) were detained as both a flight risk and a danger, while 31 defendants (50 percent) were detained as a possible danger to the community.

### ***Review of Detention***

Of the 14,889 bail review hearings held in the district, 5,149 were detention hearings and 638 were bail reviews. Review at conviction hearings

numbered 3,993, while reviews at sentencing accounted for 4,851 hearings.

There were 143 violation review hearings, 2 reviews at appeal, and 113 hearings at judicial order.

Review hearings held in Tucson numbered 7,181. Detention hearings numbered 2,527, with 488 bail reviews. There were 1,746 reviews at conviction and 2,303 reviews at sentencing. Sixty-five violation reviews were held, and 51 reviews were held by judicial order. There was one review on appeal hearing held in Tucson.

Yuma held 4,994 review hearings. There were 1,699 detention hearings, with two bail reviews. Review at conviction hearings totaled 1,592, while reviews at sentencing numbered 1,676. There were 25 reviews by judicial order and no review on appeal or violation review hearings held.

There were 2,447 hearings held in Phoenix. There were 833 detention hearings held, while 127 bail reviews were conducted. Review at conviction hearings numbered 591, and review at sentencing accounted for 788 hearings. There were 73 violation reviews, 34 hearings by judicial order, and 1 review on appeal hearing.

In Flagstaff, 267 review hearings were held. There were 90 detention hearings and 21

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*“Pretrial Services Arizona has broken its own workload records for each of the last six years.”*

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bail reviews. There were 64 reviews at conviction and 84 reviews at sentencing. Five violation reviews and three reviews by judicial order were held.

***Bond Type Set  
for Released Defendants***

Defendants released at initial, detention, or first review hearings totaled 772 in the District of Arizona. Of these, 757 were released on bond, and 15 had no bond set but were released. Of the 757 bonds set, 370 were personal recognizance, and 185 were unsecured bonds. Twenty-five defendants posted a cash bond, while 81 posted collateral bonds. There were 96 corporate surety bonds posted.

In Tucson, all of the 462 released defendants were released on bond. There were 119 released on personal recognizance, 174 released on unsecured bonds, and 20 released on cash bonds. Sixty-three defendants were released

on collateral bonds and 86 on corporate surety bonds.

In Yuma, four defendants were released on bond; three of them were released on personal recognizance and one on a corporate surety bond.

Of the 269 defendants released in Phoenix, 257 were released on a bond, and 12 were released with no bond set. There were 214 defendants released on personal recognizance, 11 released on unsecured bonds, 5 released on cash bonds, and 18 released on collateral bonds.

Flagstaff had 37 defendants released, 34 of which were released on personal recognizance bonds. Three were released with no bond set.

***Failure To Appear***

During FY2000, there were 21 failures to appear (FTAs) throughout the district and 31 fugitives. Of the 21 FTAs, 11 were legal aliens, and 1 was an illegal alien. The remaining nine were U. S. citizens.

Eight defendants failed to appear for sentencing, seven failed to appear for arraignment, and four failed to appear for trial. Two others failed to appear prior to adjudication.

The most common offenses

charged among those failing to appear during the dependency of their case were marijuana and alien smuggling offenses. One defendant was charged with a miscellaneous offense of hindering prosecution, and three others were charged with failure to declare currency in excess of \$10,000. One defendant was charged with possession of cocaine and methamphetamine with the intent to distribute. Another defendant was charged with possession and use of a false aircraft maintenance certificate.

Four defendants were released at initial hearings, seven more defendants were released at detention hearings, and the remaining ten defendants were released at bail review hearings.

Of the 31 fugitives, 15 were legal aliens, 4 were illegal aliens, and 12 were U. S. citizens. Ten defendants were charged with alien smuggling, and six defendants were charged with possession of marijuana.

The remaining fugitives were charged with fraud, failure to declare currency in excess of \$10,000, conspiracy to possess to distribute cocaine and methamphetamine, and aggravated sexual abuse.

The release of 17 defendants was made at a detention hearing, and 13 were released as a result of a bail review. One

defendant was released at initial appearance.

Nine defendants became fugitives before trial, and ten became fugitives before sentencing. Ten more defendants became fugitives before arraignment. One defendant became a fugitive before adjudication and another before self-surrender.

### ***Detention Summary: Days and Costs***

At \$29,326,728, the District of Arizona has the highest detention cost in the nation. From arrest to initial hearing, 4,190 defendants were detained for 6,242 days, at a cost of \$355,794. After initial hearing, but before adjudication, 4,130 defendants were detained for 276,044 days, at \$15,734,508. Postadjudication, 2,774 defendants were detained for 232,218 days, costing \$13,236,426. Tucson had total detention costs of \$19,984,884, while total detention costs were \$6,133,257 in Phoenix. In Yuma, detention costs were \$2,413,380, while in Flagstaff detention costs were \$795,207.

### ***Response to Detention Rate***

In the coming fiscal year, Pretrial Services will address the rising detention rate and its related high costs through review and application of

statistical data, development of a review process for detained cases, and modification of internal policies and procedures. Additionally, concurrent initiatives for outreach to tribal courts, federal law enforcement, educational institutions, and the general public will be launched in the new fiscal year. The outreach toward tribal court and law enforcement is aimed at educating these sectors of the criminal justice community about Pretrial Services' mandate and mission. Greater cooperative efforts and partnerships in the development of defendant release plans, supervision efforts, and other alternatives to detention is the expected outcome of such an outreach.

Additional efforts will be made to address detention issues through a Detention Plan as well as a Reduction of Detention Initiative in the new fiscal year. }

## **DEFENDANT PROFILE**

The defendant profile demographically defines and compares defendants in the district to those across the nation. The profile is extracted from data collected from defendants at the time of interview.

Refer to *Appendix B* for a graphic comparison between the district defendant and the national defendant. Neither the

district profile nor the national profile has changed significantly from the previous year.

The geographic location of the district and the nature of the two most common offenses charged — drugs and immigration — determine the defendant profile. National trends in criminal justice, law enforcement, and defendant populations have their own impact on the composition of the federal defendant profile.

The District of Arizona continues to experience an increase in the number of juvenile and female defendants. These increases directly impact defendant services needs and supervision efforts by Pretrial Services.

The female defendant population during the fiscal year numbered 585. Immigration and marijuana were the two most common offenses charged, followed by larceny/theft. The majority of female defendants (32 percent) ranged in age from 18 to 25 years. Six of the female defendants were under age 18. More than half (55 percent) were U. S. citizens, 12 percent were resident aliens, and 33 percent were illegal aliens.

Female defendants released with conditions of release totaled 223 (38 percent). The most common conditions of release, in order, were

supervision, substance abuse testing, and “other” conditions. “Other” conditions of release include but are not limited to restrictions on travel, place of abode, possession of firearms, personal association, and curfew.

More than one-fourth of the female defendants (55) were released with a substance abuse testing and treatment release condition. Thirty-six female defendants were placed into residential placement, and 28 participated in home confinement programs. Of the 28 females participating in home confinement programs, 15 of them were placed on electronic monitoring. Nine female defendants required mental health treatment services.

Defendants under the age of 18 numbered 47. Forty-one juveniles were male, and the remaining six juveniles were female. Thirteen (28 percent) were charged with possession of marijuana. Immigration and homicide both ranked as the second most common offenses charged, at ten juveniles (21 percent) for each offense. Sex offenses were the third most commonly charged offense. As stated previously, 20 of the juveniles were Native American.

Seventeen juvenile defendants were released with conditions of release. All 17 were under supervision with “other”

conditions of release. Four juveniles were placed into residential facilities, and ten participated in home confinement programs. Nine juveniles were Court-ordered to submit to substance abuse testing, and six were ordered to participate in both substance abuse testing and treatment. Mental health treatment was ordered in one juvenile’s case.

The District of Arizona also continues to be unique in terms of workload and defendant population due to its prosecution of Crimes on the Indian Reservation (CIR) cases. CIR cases are predominately crimes of violence. Overall, the majority of juvenile defendants in this district are Native Americans charged with crimes of violence.

Homicide, assault, sex offenses, and marijuana were the most commonly charged offenses for the 243 Native American defendants processed in the fiscal year. Assault and sex offenses had the same ranking and case numbers. Immigration was the fourth most common offense charged. The number of Native Americans charged with immigration offenses continues to increase each fiscal year.

The Native American defendant population is a young population. The greatest number of these defendants, male and female, falls in the age range of 18 to 25 (43 percent). The second most common age group is 26 to 30, with 34 defendants (14 percent). Twenty males but no females under age 18 were charged with offenses in the fiscal year.

There were 96 Native American defendants released with conditions of release. Supervision and other conditions were the two most common release condition categories. Fifty-three Native American defendants were Court-ordered to participate in substance abuse testing, and 30 defendants were required to submit to testing and treatment. Twenty-two defendants were placed in halfway houses, and 14 participated in home confinement programs. Six Native American defendants were Court-ordered to receive mental health treatment.

Fifty-four defendants were charged with sex offenses. All defendants in this category were U. S. citizens, with 44 (88 percent) of them being Native American and seven (13 percent) being White, Non-Hispanic. In this defendant group, 34 (63 percent) had no prior arrest history, and 11 (20 percent) had no pending matters at the time of interview. Only

one defendant was under (probation) supervision at the time of arrest.

Twenty-two defendants charged with sex offenses were released. All of them were supervised and had “other” conditions of release. Two were placed into a shelter, and four were Court-ordered to receive mental health treatment. None of these defendants participated in home confinement programs. Nine defendants were ordered to participate in substance abuse testing, and six were Court-ordered to participate in both drug testing and treatment. }

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*“The geographic location of the district and the nature of the two most common offenses charged — drugs and immigration — determine the defendant profile.”*

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## ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION

Providing alternatives to detention to reduce the detention rate and related costs is the mandate for Pretrial Services. Defendant services are the primary focus. They aim to minimize risks of flight and danger, address defendant needs through services, and assist defendants

in adhering to release conditions.

Alternatives to detention increased and improved during the fiscal year. These efforts were in response to the increased number of defendants supervised as well as changes in the types of services required by defendants.

Supervised defendants spanned the four corners of the state. The largest increase in number of defendants supervised was in southeast Arizona, which includes remote rural communities, international border areas, and an Indian reservation.

Defendant services needs extended from traditional drug testing to mental health treatment to employment preparation to personal counseling services.

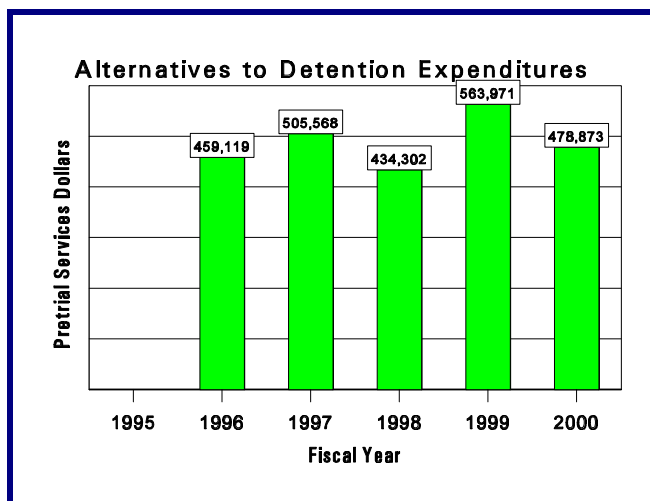


Figure 2

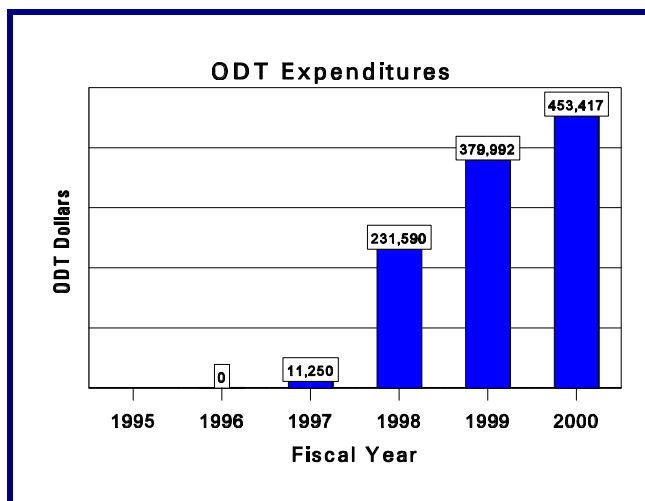


Figure 3

Expenditures for alternatives to detention over the last six years are depicted in Figures 2 through 4. Figure 2 depicts expenditures for alternatives to detention without the added Operation Drug *TEST* (ODT) funds. Figure 3 defines the expenditures of ODT funding for the same period. The combined expenditures of alternatives to detention funds with ODT funds is depicted in Figure 4. Based on available

data, the collection of copayment from defendants is depicted in Figure 5. For this same period, the District of Arizona lead both in the circuit and in the nation for expenditures for alternatives to detention.

### Supervision

During fiscal year 2000, 999 defendants were supervised, including active, courtesy, and

diversion supervision cases. This represents an increase of 9 percent from the previous year. The District of Arizona ranks *second in the circuit* and *eighth in the nation* for total number of defendants received for supervision.

Figure 6 on the next page depicts the supervision caseload for the seven-year period from FY1994 to FY2000. The number of supervised

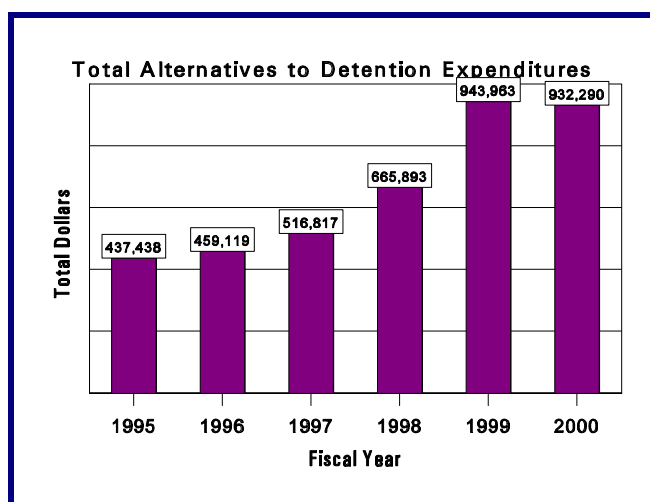


Figure 4

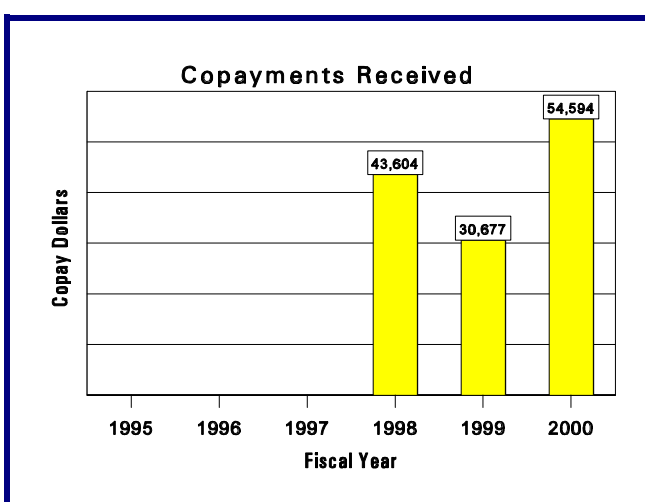


Figure 5



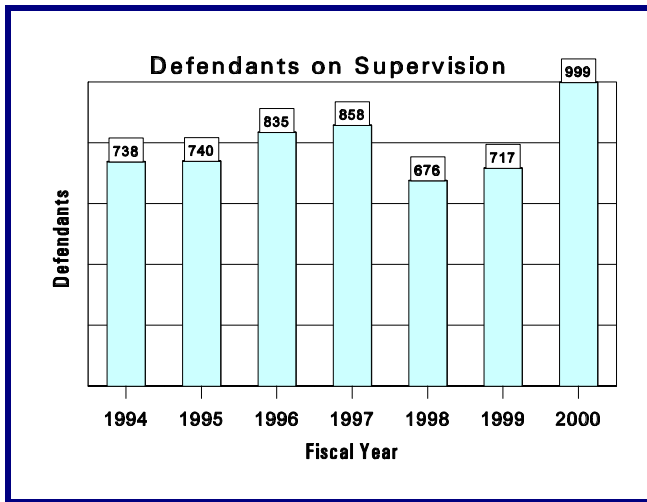


Figure 6

defendants reached new heights in FY2000.

Defendants under regular supervision increased by nearly 9 percent, increasing from 717 in FY1999 to 791 in FY2000. Courtesy supervision cases numbered 158 in FY2000, dropping from 161 in the previous fiscal year. Pretrial diversion supervision cases decreased from 56 to 50, a 9 percent decrease for the fiscal year.

Thirty of the diversion cases were supervised in Phoenix, eight cases were supervised in Tucson, five cases were supervised within the Flagstaff area, and one case was supervised in Yuma.

The Tucson office led in supervision of defendants, with 52 percent of the total supervision caseload. Yuma and Flagstaff supervised less than 1 percent each of the total

caseload for the district. Phoenix supervised 41 percent of the total caseload.

Substance abuse testing was a release condition for 534 defendants, an increase of 8 percent as compared to FY1999. Substance abuse testing and treatment was ordered for 188 defendants, increasing by 9 percent from the previous year. There was a decrease of 8 percent in residential placements, with 94 defendants being placed in shelters, halfway houses, and contracted residential facilities.

The use of home confinement programs also increased from the previous fiscal year. House arrest as a release condition increased 7 percent from 44 defendants in FY1999 to 61 defendants in FY2000. Electronic monitoring as a release condition increased by 8 percent from the previous year. There were 49 cases placed on

electronic monitoring this year, compared to 37 in the previous year.

Eighteen defendants were released with a third-party custodianship condition, which is a decrease of eight cases from the previous year. Mental health treatment as a condition increased again over the previous fiscal year, increasing from 24 to 33 defendants. Restrictions on travel, place of abode, possession of firearms, personal association, and curfew were placed on 906 defendants at the time of release.

There were 204 defendants involved in violations. This is a 9 percent increase over the previous fiscal year, where 192 defendants were involved in violations. There were 105 defendants with one violation and 57 defendants with two violations. Forty-two defendants had three or more violations.

Twenty-nine defendants had criminal charge violations. Twenty-five of these had felony charges, and four had misdemeanor charges. Of the 25 defendants with felony charges, four had drug charges, and two had violent offenses.

Of the four misdemeanor offenses, one involved drugs, and two involved violence.



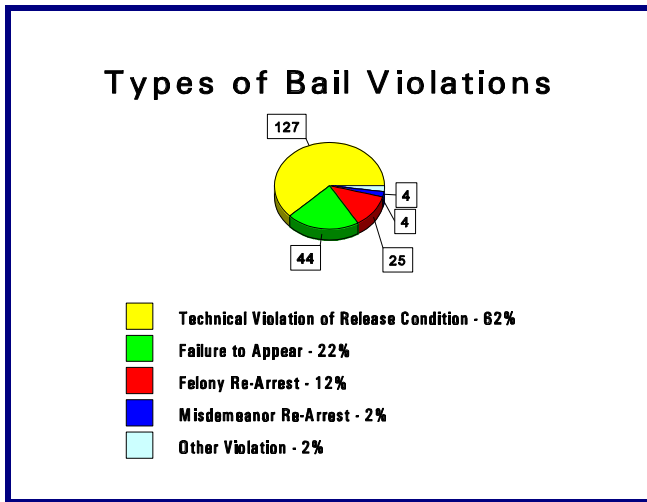


Figure 7

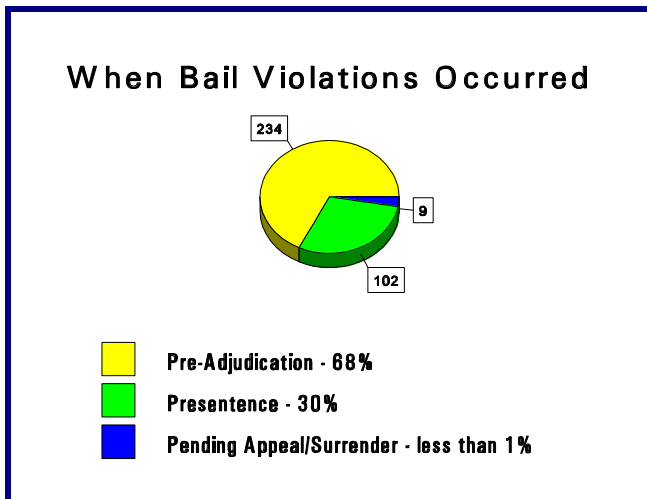


Figure 8

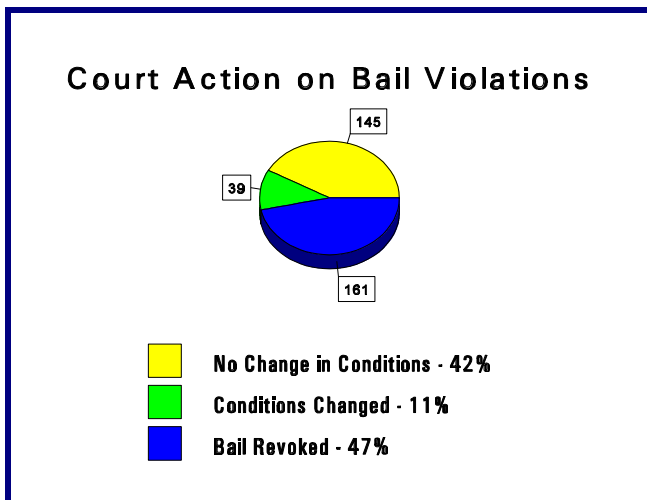


Figure 9

Of the 175 defendants with technical violations, 44 failed to appear, 127 violated release conditions, and 4 had miscellaneous violations. See Figure 7. Circumstances for these violations included 65 due to drug use, 1 failure to report, 2 violations of electronic monitoring, 26 residential placement violations, and 81 “other” violations. None had violent circumstances.

Violations decreased by nearly 10 percent from the previous fiscal year. There were 350 violations in FY1999 compared to 345 this fiscal year. Figure 8 depicts where in the court process these violations occurred and the percentage of defendants violating release conditions for each category.

In the 345 violations described above, the Court ordered no change in release conditions, changed conditions of release, and revoked bail and detained the defendant as reflected in Figure 9.

Among the goals reached by Pretrial Services for fiscal year 2000 was the expansion of supervision in the rural, border, and reservation areas in southeast Arizona. A team of two full-time, singularly focused, and dedicated officers in Tucson was established to strengthen supervision efforts in southeast Arizona and the Tohono O’Odham Nation. Tremendous

strides have been made in community outreach, field contacts, and establishing a strong Pretrial Services presence in southeast Arizona. Field contacts are at an all-time high in this area, resulting in improved supervision.

The acquisition of a four-wheel drive vehicle improved transportation and enhanced safety conditions. Other supervision tools such as laptops, Palm Pilots, and a satellite/cell phone were also adopted with safety in mind.

As a result of these efforts, supervised defendants are seen regularly and are cognizant of the strong field presence of Pretrial Services.

In partnership with Probation, Pretrial Services established a day reporting office in Sierra Vista, which expanded the presence of Pretrial Services in that community and the surrounding areas. In addition, it eased the burden of defendants who were previously required to make long commutes into the Tucson metropolitan area for office visits. This has proved to be a valuable initiative.

Future supervision goals include establishing day reporting locations in Nogales and the Tohono O' Odham Nation, increasing defendant and collateral contacts, expanding

defendant services, and further enhancing the presence of Pretrial Services in the community.

### ***Home Confinement***

As in previous fiscal years, the Home Confinement programs, as alternatives to detention, provided results when used in conjunction with other supervision tools. This was most noted in defendants at risk for relapsing into drug use or compromising the safety of the community.

During this fiscal year, 75 individuals participated in Home Confinement programs, for a 9 percent increase from the previous year. Seventy defendants were supervised with electronic monitoring, two were supervised with voice verification, and three were supervised with curfew restrictions. A total of 69 adults and 6 juveniles participated in

Home Confinement programs.

Thirty-eight (51 percent) of the 75 defendants were charged with drug-related offenses, while eleven (15 percent) were charged with alien smuggling offenses. Seven defendants (9 percent) were charged with firearms offenses, while 19 defendants (25 percent) were charged with other offenses.

There were 57 defendants (76 percent) who successfully completed Home Confinement programs for the fiscal year. Eighteen (24 percent) failed at or violated conditions of the program.

At the national level, the standardization of policies and procedures for Home Confinement programs culminated in the release of the *Home Confinement Monograph 113*. The monograph provides guidance and direction to officers when

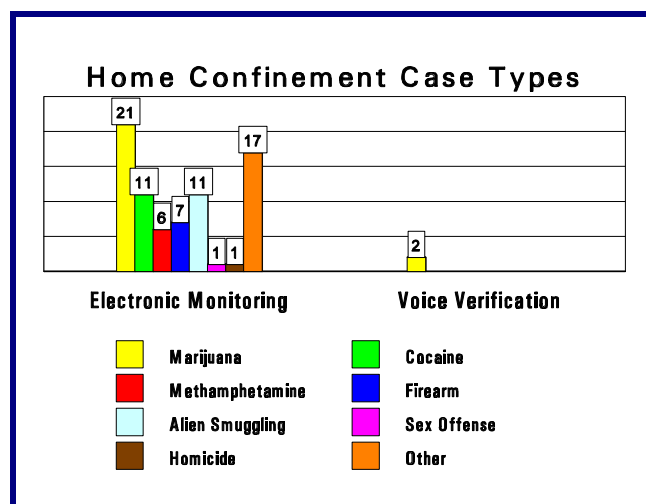


Figure 10

dealing with unfamiliar issues. Implemented this fiscal year was the use of the Home Confinement training video and CD-ROM for defendants, recorded in both Spanish and English. It has been an invaluable tool for preparing defendants and their families for the program. Along with the video/CD-ROM, defendants are provided with a pamphlet outlining the “do’s and don’ts” of the program. It also provides important payment information

and telephone numbers and addresses of the four Pretrial Services offices within the district. The training video/CD-ROM and pamphlet can be found on the District of Arizona’s intranet website.

BI Monitoring (BI), the nationally contracted agency, continues to work with Pretrial Services to monitor defendants on electronic monitoring and voice verification. BI, located in Boulder, Colorado, provides

24-hours-a-day, seven-days-a-week surveillance of defendants for both programs. BI bills self-pay defendants directly and provides Pretrial Services with a monthly report detailing amounts paid by defendants and the amount owed by the agency.

As Figures 11 and 12 illustrate, enrollment cost in the Home Confinement programs is significantly less compared to incarceration or halfway house placement. The daily cost for electronic monitoring is \$4.35 and the daily cost for voice verification is \$2.50. Compared to halfway house placement or incarceration, this is significantly less, proving Home Confinement a more cost-effective program.

In FY2000, the district successfully collected \$12,916 in defendant copayments, which is 41 percent of the total cost of Home Confinement programs. Pretrial Services paid the remaining program costs of \$18,755.

The collection of copayments increased by nearly 8 percent over FY1999. With this increase, more defendants were served at a lower cost to Pretrial Services.

The goal for FY2000 was to increase the use of Home Confinement programs to reduce overall alternatives to detention costs and relieve

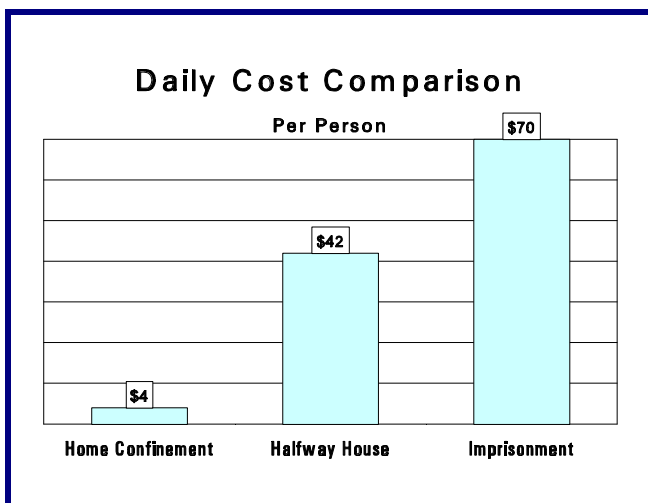


Figure 11

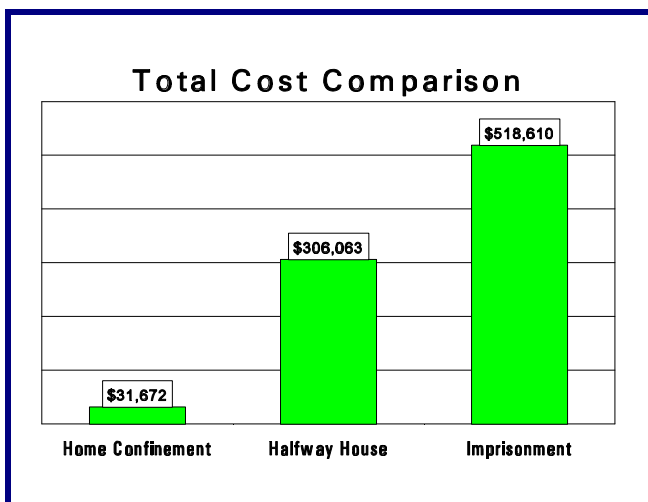


Figure 12

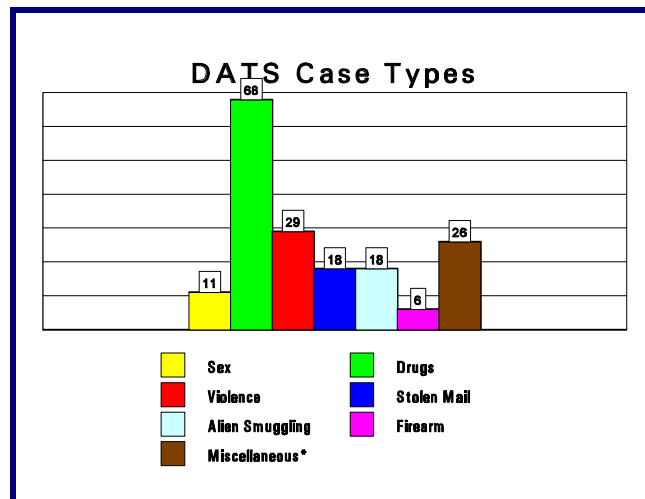
related budgetary constraints. The primary objective was to increase the number of Home Confinement participants and reduce the number of defendants placed at more costly community treatment centers.

With the cost of both incarceration and treatment facilities much greater than the Home Confinement programs, it continues to be in the best interest of the agency to broaden the possibilities for defendants being accepted into Home Confinement programs. In addition, Home Confinement Specialists will seek improved services to program participants, officers, the Court, and the community by researching new available technology applications.

### ***Drug and Alcohol Treatment Services***

Substance abuse is a seemingly uncontrollable epidemic, with national statistics indicating there are millions of chronic drug users in the United States. The Pretrial Services defendant population does not escape this issue.

Research has shown that combining criminal justice sanctions with drug treatment can be effective in the decrease of drug usage and related crime. Pretrial Services is actively involved in the treatment



\*Miscellaneous = counterfeit, theft, fraud, and arson.

Figure 13

process, affording many defendants with drug and/or alcohol issues an opportunity for either inpatient or outpatient treatment. These treatment services, coupled with drug and alcohol screening, are utilized as alternatives to detention as provided under Title 18 USC §3142.

Eight inpatient providers for substance abuse treatment are available throughout the district. Two facilities specialize in juvenile services, and one program offers treatment services geared toward the Native American population. Outpatient services are acquired for Pretrial Services defendants through piggyback contracts with Probation's outpatient service agreements. Ten outpatient providers, located throughout the district, are utilized by Pretrial Services.

During the fiscal year, the Court

ordered 167 adult defendants into residential treatment. The average length of placement during the fiscal year was 88 days. When defendants carry over from FY1999 into FY2000, the average stay increases to 126 days. Adult residential placements this fiscal year cost \$616,717. Defendant copayment contributions amounted to \$49,438, for a 2 percent increase from the previous year.

Of the 167 defendants discharged from residential treatment, 78 were employed. More than 50 defendants in residential treatment were restricted to the placement facility, as they posed a

## **JUVENILE RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT COSTLY BUT PURPOSEFUL**

*On January, 13, 2000, a female juvenile was arrested and charged with 21 USC §841, Possession with Intent to Distribute 188 Pounds of Marijuana. The juvenile's father is serving a lengthy prison sentence, and there were no suitable third-party custodians available. In addition, the juvenile had been diagnosed with an attention deficit disorder and needed an environment in which to resolve core issues such as drug abuse, truancy, incorrigibility, and defiance. On February 17, 2000, the Court placed the juvenile into a residential substance abuse program. While in treatment, the juvenile addressed interpersonal, family, and chemical dependency issues. The juvenile had been earning credits towards her high school diploma and made the honor roll. The juvenile had made significant progress while in treatment. On October 26, 2000, the Court was advised that on two occasions the juvenile's plea and trial dates had been continued. On August 9, 2000, the juvenile pled guilty, and a disposition hearing was scheduled for September 7, 2000. However, on August 31, 2000, the juvenile's disposition hearing was continued to October 16, 2000. At that time, Pretrial Services had incurred an expense in excess of \$50,000 for the juvenile's placement and requested that the Court accelerate the juvenile's disposition hearing. Since October 16, 2000, the juvenile's disposition hearing had been continued on three occasions. On January 16, 2001, the juvenile's charge was dismissed. Pretrial Services incurred a total cost of \$70,105 for placement of the juvenile. i*

### **Story Box A**

danger to the community. A few were unable to work due to medical disabilities. Nine juveniles were Court-ordered into residential treatment, with six in Tucson and three in Phoenix. The average length of stay in placement for juveniles in Tucson programs was 55 days,

at a cost of \$42,624. In Phoenix, the average stay in placement was 190 days, at a cost of \$115,085. Districtwide, juvenile placements totaled \$157,709 for the fiscal year. Outpatient services were utilized by 229 defendants, at a cost of \$79,053. Pretrial Services

collected \$3,527 in defendant copayments, which is an increase of 3 percent over the previous fiscal year.

Figures 14 and 15 compare juvenile population and expenditures. Juvenile defendants accounted for 20

**Residential Placement Population  
DATS**

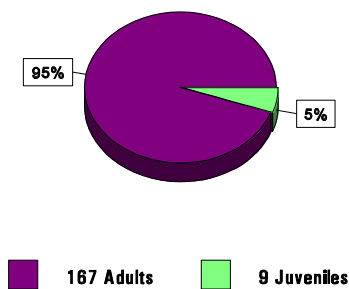


Figure 14

**Residential Placement Expenditures  
DATS**

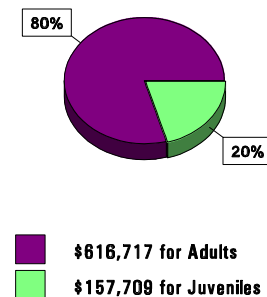


Figure 15

percent of residential treatment expenditures, at \$157,709. Adult defendant residential treatment expenditures accounted for 80 percent, at \$616,717. Total Pretrial Services expenditures for residential placement amounted to \$774,426.

The grand total expenditure for the fiscal year for residential and outpatient substance abuse treatment, minus copayments to Pretrial Services, was \$849,952.

Pretrial Services is in its ninth year of operating an on-site drug testing program utilizing the *EMIT* system in the Phoenix and Tucson offices. Pretrial Services tested 12,087 urine specimens in the fiscal year, a 9 percent increase over the previous fiscal year. See Figure 16.

Of the 12,087 urine samples collected, 1,832 tested positive for the presence of drugs. Of these positive urine samples, 815 (45 percent) tested positive for marijuana, 446 (24 percent) tested positive for cocaine, 368 (20 percent) tested positive for amphetamine or methamphetamine, and 203 (11 percent) tested positive for opiates.

During the fiscal year, a juvenile, different from the one described in Story Box A, was in residential placement. There were a number of court continuances which extended the juvenile's placement for eight months, at a cost of \$50,000. Residential treatment costs would have far exceeded this amount if the Court had not expedited the juvenile's

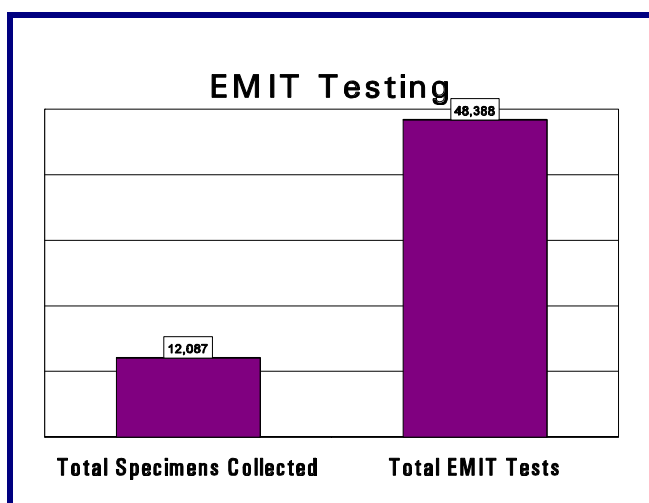
disposition at the request of Pretrial Services.

The juvenile population's placement expenditures have skyrocketed. The increase of juveniles being arrested for federal offenses and the extraordinary expense of treating juveniles has had a direct and negative impact on services available for all defendants. Funding for alternatives to detention in the coming fiscal year is expected to be less than this fiscal year. Significant changes and potential funding losses are anticipated with the new staffing formula. Defendants in need of services will be the first to be impacted by these losses.

Pretrial Services faced critical budgetary limitations throughout the fiscal year. Anticipating the termination of the Operation Drug *TEST* program and additional funding sources for alternatives to detention, Pretrial Services reviewed its current policies and procedures for residential placement. Pretrial Services is largely financially responsible for placements, despite annual increases in defendant copayments.

As a result of the review, the following practices guided Pretrial Services' application of residential placement as an alternative to detention:

! Pretrial Services will give increased



From the 12,087 urine specimens collected, Pretrial Services conducted 48,388 tests.

Figure 16

consideration to intensive outpatient substance abuse services over residential treatment at the time of the initial appearance. A frequent, random drug testing program would also be utilized.

! Pretrial Services will review a defendant's participation in a residential program after 60 to 90 days in treatment and determine if successful participation gives way to completion of the treatment program and transition into the community.

! If deemed eligible for a transition program, Pretrial Services will request a modification of bail hearing, and the agency will offer a recommendation for the defendant's release from placement and transition back into the community with aftercare treatment. Release conditions must reasonably minimize a defendant's risk of nonappearance or any danger to the community.

! At conviction and review of detention hearings, Pretrial

Services will recommend remand into custody, provided the defendant pleads guilty and faces a lengthy imprisonment term.

! Defendants in placement who do not pose a danger to the community will be required to seek employment to supplement the expense of their residential treatment.

With the implementation of these practices, Pretrial Services will be better equipped to balance budgetary constraints with orders of the Court, meet the needs of defendants, and address safety rights of the community.

### ***Operation Drug TEST (Testing, Effective Sanctions, and Treatment)***

Operation Drug TEST completed 4½ years of operation in the District of Arizona this fiscal year and continues to be the only pilot program in the Ninth Circuit.

As an informational tool, Pretrial Services created a tri-fold pamphlet which describes the ODT program in detail and explains program parameters. The pamphlet has been used to conduct orientations for new federal agents and newly appointed probation officers. A supply of pamphlets is kept in the basement intake area. The pamphlet introduces new agents to the process and explains the program.

Program parameters and processes have not changed. The program continues as originally designed.

During fiscal year 2000, there were 1,328 newly arrested defendants who were asked to

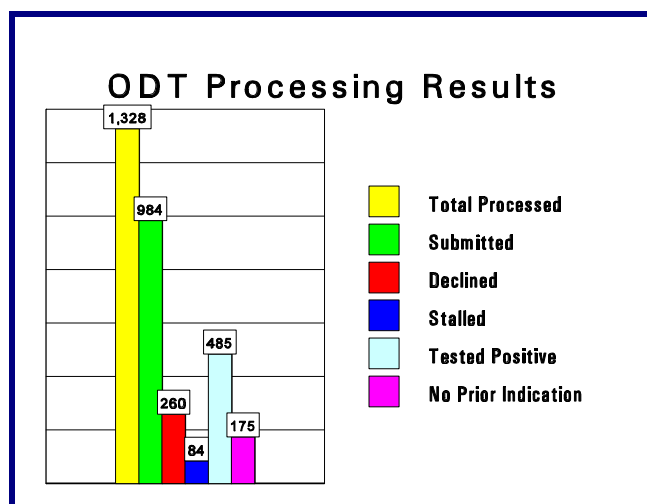


Figure 17



participate in the program. See Figure 17. Of this total, 260 (20 percent) declined to participate in the program.

An additional 84 (6 percent) stalled or were not able to produce a urine specimen after consenting to participate in the voluntary program.

Defendants who participated in the program and produced a voluntary urine specimen numbered 1,142. Of this total, 485 (43 percent) were positive for one or more drugs at the time of arrest or summons hearing. Of the 485 defendants testing positive at the initial test, 175 of these defendants (36 percent) had no prior indications of drug usage.

Figure 18 breaks down drug usage by individual drug. Marijuana continues to be the drug of choice, followed by cocaine, amphetamines, and opiates.

During the fiscal year, 405 defendants entered treatment programs due largely to Operation Drug *TEST*. A minimum of 175 defendants would *not* have otherwise been identified as needing drug treatment or urine surveillance through conventional means. These defendants would have proceeded through the federal criminal justice system without treatment, intervention, or sanctions.

As a direct result of Operation Drug *TEST*, defendants abusing drugs are identified early. They are also afforded the opportunity to attend drug abuse counseling and receive treatment soon after entering the federal judicial system.

With the construction of new courthouses in Phoenix and Tucson, plans include the configuration of ODT

bathrooms. In the Sandra Day O'Connor Courthouse in Phoenix, common space between the U.S. Marshals Service (USM) booking area and the Pretrial Services UA bathroom will be used to move defendants between the agencies. The ODT bathroom in the Evo A. DeConcini Courthouse in Tucson will be located within the USM booking area with a small office for the ODT technician accessible from a secured hallway.

Policies and procedures for accessing defendants for ODT UAs will be a priority upon completion of the courthouses. Both ODT bathrooms will have extensive safety features to protect the technician while maintaining privacy and confidentiality for defendants.

### ***Pretrial Diversion***

Since its reorganization in 1996, the Pretrial Diversion program continues to maintain its role as a successful alternative to prosecution. Prior to the reorganization, the typical case referred was either bank teller fraud or theft by a postal employee. In FY2000, referrals declined slightly from the two previous fiscal years. However, the types of cases referred increased in complexity. This has required greater depth in investigations, utilization of new resources for divertee services,

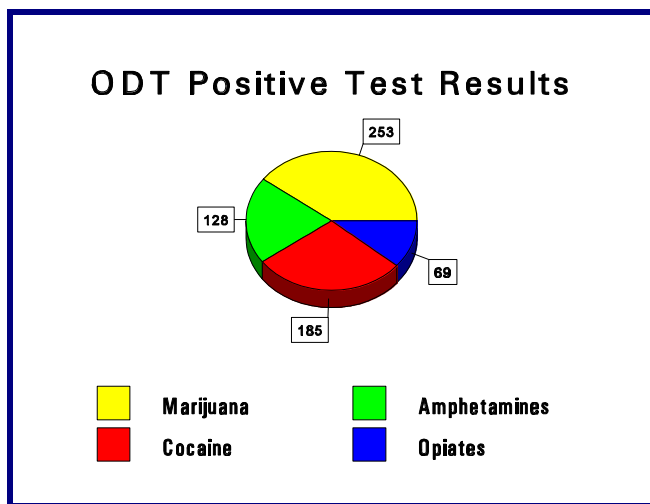


Figure 18

and intensified supervision efforts.

The referral of medical professionals — doctors, dentists, nurses, or other medical practitioners — continues to be the result of misappropriation of controlled substances by the defendant for personal use or use by another. To address community safety concerns, such as defendants caring for patients, prescribing medication, or performing surgery while impaired by drug use, Pretrial Services has developed extensive working relationships with the state medical, nursing, pharmacy, and osteopathic boards. Pretrial Services has gained access to vital information for pretrial diversion investigation and subsequent supervision purposes.

Most medical professionals have been disciplined by their respective licensing board by the time the case is referred for pretrial diversion investigation.

The Pretrial Diversion program had its first non-U.S. citizen participant in FY2000. A resident alien and monolingual Spanish-speaker was accepted into the program on an 18-month agreement. The offense was fraudulent use of a social security card. The divertee has since obtained his own social security number, is gainfully employed, and remains in

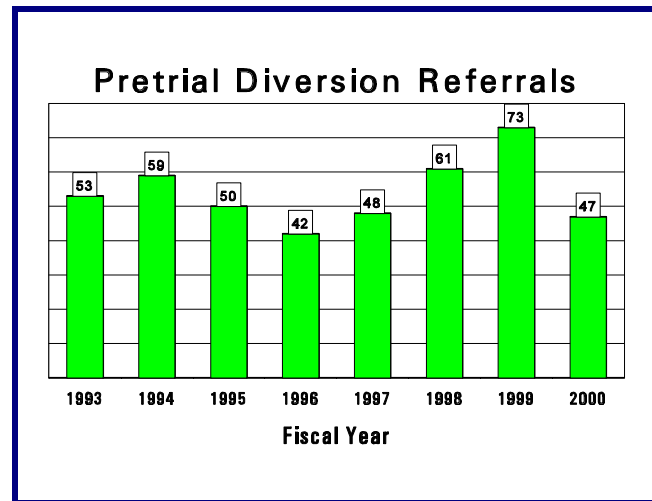


Figure 19

compliance with his pretrial diversion agreement.

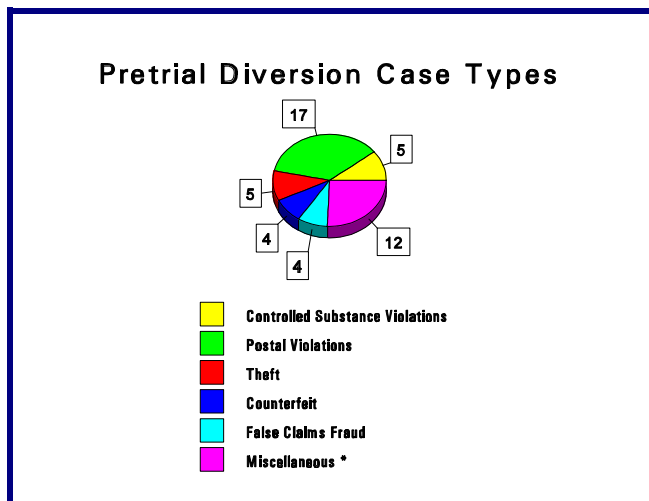
Another first for the diversion program was the acceptance of a divertee residing outside the continental U.S. during the supervision period. This divertee was also accepted into the program on an 18-month agreement. The offense was marriage fraud, and the divertee was required to return to the Philippines to obtain an annulment. At the end of the fiscal year, the divertee was in compliance with the pretrial diversion agreement and awaiting a fiancée visa to allow her to return to the United States.

Although Pretrial Services received 47 investigation assignments during FY2000 — a decrease of 26 from the previous fiscal year — 58 candidates were accepted into the program, which is an increase of 2 over the previous

fiscal year. Fourteen cases were previous initial bail interview cases. Some of the candidates accepted into the program in FY2000 were referred in the previous fiscal year. Eight referred candidates were deemed ineligible for acceptance into the program.

Diversion supervision cases increased to 111 in the fiscal year, for an increase of 23 cases over the previous fiscal year. Fifty-three supervision cases were activated in previous fiscal years and continued into FY2000. Figure 19 compares pretrial diversion referral rates from FY1993 to FY2000.

A total of 31 divertees achieved satisfactory termination of their agreements on their target dates. Another 22 were awarded early termination from the program for satisfactorily completing all program requirements. This is an increase of eight agreements over the previous fiscal year.



\*Miscellaneous = Bank/Lending Institution Fraud, Perjury, Firearms/Weapons, Arson, Auto Theft, Federal Statutes (other), Immigration Laws, Aircraft Regulations, Escape (Aiding and Harboring), and Kidnapping.

Figure 20

Three divertees were terminated from the program for testing positive for illegal substances. One was terminated because the divertee reported the program was too demanding and preferred prosecution. The case is awaiting sentencing.

Ten candidates were denied acceptance into the Pretrial Diversion program. Five failed to accept responsibility for their actions, and five were found to be inappropriate candidates for the program. Charges were dismissed against four out of the five candidates who failed to accept responsibility; the U.S. Attorney's Office (USAO) declined prosecution on the fifth candidate. Of the five candidates who were found to be inappropriate for the program, two were so found due to serious mental health

issues. One former candidate was sentenced to 36 months probation, one is pending indictment, and the USAO declined prosecution against the fifth candidate.

As Figure 20 illustrates, fraud continues to be the most common case type referred for diversion.

In appropriate cases, Pretrial Services began utilizing a local credit reporting agency to determine a candidate's financial status during the initial investigation and if necessary, during supervision. Pretrial Services also began to use the services of the Internal Revenue Service, as deemed appropriate, to determine whether or not a candidate has filed taxes.

Community service is a program requirement unless a candidate

is physically unable or resides in a remote location without sources. During FY2000, 47 divertees were ordered to complete a total of 4,440 community service hours, an average of 95 hours per divertee.

Restitution was required of 27 divertees, for a total of \$279,016, an average of \$10,336 per divertee.

Twenty-six divertees were required to submit to random drug testing, 23 were required to refrain from any or excessive use of alcohol, 9 were required to obtain mental health counseling, and 6 were required to refrain from associating with codefendants. Five divertees obtained their G.E.D., and four were required to refrain from possessing any weapons. Numerous divertees were required to submit quarterly credit reports and financial statements.

A goal for FY2000 was to improve the turnaround time for submission of investigation reports to the USAO. The turnaround time for FY1999 averaged 56 days. The turnaround time in FY2000 averaged 50 days.

Throughout the year, increasing numbers of candidates reported suffering from mental health issues. A goal for the Pretrial Diversion program in the new

fiscal year will be to seek extensive training on working with these divertees and to develop resources for enhancing supervision.

### ***Community Resources***

FY2000 marked the second year of development of resources for addressing the wide variety of defendant needs throughout the district. The strides made in this area were prompted by feedback from officers obtained through surveys, individual meetings, and focus groups.

The *Community Resource Directory*, located on the district's intranet website, remains the focal point of resource awareness. It is updated regularly as new sources are found and as it expands in scope. Beginning with only 9 resources one year ago, the directory boasts 64 resources at the close of the fiscal year.

Sources are primarily researched by the Community Resource Specialist, although more officers districtwide have begun to contribute to the directory.

Among the new additions in FY2000 were:

- ! Arizona Department of Corrections Records

- ! Bureau of Prisons Designation and Self-Surrender Processes
- ! Child Care Assistance
- ! Maricopa County Juvenile Court Records
- ! Financial Assistance
- ! Gamblers Anonymous (self-help groups, counselors, general information)
- ! Navajo Nation Directory
- ! Prescription Drugs (a quick reference manual)
- ! Arizona Sex Offender Sources
- ! State Bar Attorney Listing
- ! Tattoo Removal Programs
- ! HIV/AIDS Policies and Resources
- ! Arizona Criminal Justice Directory
- ! Self-Help Groups (substance abuse and otherwise)

This fiscal year, specific resources were developed for southeast Arizona. Potential outpatient and inpatient treatment resources were researched in Flagstaff and Yuma, with additional resources toured in Phoenix. Informational materials were collected from resource centers in these communities as well as Tucson, Prescott and smaller cities throughout the state.

To address the financial constraints that accompanied escalating placement costs, resources for alternative treatment solutions were explored. Noncontract facilities and intensive outpatient treatment modalities were used and residential treatment cases were monitored more closely. Officers were challenged to rethink past practices and be more creative in assessing case needs. The exploration of alternative resources remains a goal for the new fiscal year.

Pretrial Services broke new ground in meeting defendant needs when it partnered with C.A.C.T.U.S. (Constructive Academics, Community Services, Together Under Supervision) Co-op. This eight-week program teaches general life skills, seeks to enhance self-esteem, trains for job-seeking skills and maintenance, and provides job placement assistance. As this program became available late in the fiscal year, only one client was referred. The client paid for all program services. See Story Box B on the following page.

Information centers, which provide pamphlets, brochures, et cetera, were added to each of the four offices. Pamphlets such as "The Street-Smart Drug Dictionary," "DES Family Assistance Programs," "21 Tips to Parenting," Department of Health Services' "A Guide to

## **ADDRESSING EMPLOYMENT NEEDS AND INTERESTS**

*“Laura,” a 32-year-old day laborer, was highly motivated for a change. Laura met with the director of C.A.C.T.U.S. Co-op twice weekly in the evenings for eight weeks. During that time, Laura frequently called her supervising officer, expressing her appreciation for the program and stated how happy she was that someone was taking such an interest in helping her “get her life together.” Laura completed the program after being placed at an office job which paid \$9.00 per hour. For months, the director of the program continued to receive regular calls from Laura, in which Laura expressed her gratitude for “what the program had done for her.”<sup>i</sup>*

### **Story Box B**

Services,” and “Donnie the Dinosaur” coloring book were the most popular publications. The collection and dissemination of resource materials is an ongoing effort.

Speakers from service programs were utilized to familiarize staff with available programs. Presentations were made at regularly scheduled officer unit meetings as well as specially arranged times. An example is KIDS CARE, a program available throughout the state. The initial presentation was made in the Phoenix office, and additional presentations are scheduled for the other office locations in the new fiscal year. KIDS CARE is a component of the state health care system for children of individuals who cannot afford health care. The program also provides assistance to family members of undocumented aliens.

Targeted topics for resource development in the new fiscal

year include: day treatment programs, mental health resources, one-stop career centers, ESL and G.E.D. education programs, property retrieval after incarceration, credit counseling sources, employment sources, emergency shelters and services for the homeless, and development of a prison preparation packet. }

## **TRAINING**

**T**raining in FY2000 brought numerous opportunities for officers, administrative support staff, and the management team to grow professionally and personally. Staff completed 3,588 training hours, an increase of 618 hours over FY1999. Training focused on supervision of offenders, improving acquired skills and abilities, and enhancing personal and professional growth.

Officers accumulated 2,241 training hours. In addition to

attending Safety Academy, they gained knowledge in remote supervision, writing skills, Native American issues, and cybercrime.

Administrative support staff logged 753 hours in training on stress management, courtroom testimony, proofreading and editing, and statistical procedures.

The management team (MTeam) participated in 594 hours of training. Leadership development, promoting effective employment practices, and basic supervision skills were among the training topics provided to the management team.

At the annual interdistrict training conference held in Nevada, Pretrial Services Arizona was represented by four staff members, ranging from management to officer specialist to administrative support. This conference was specially for Pretrial Services and

emphasized issues common to all districts.

As in the previous fiscal year, many of the training programs afforded staff the opportunity to travel outside the district. As a benefit, staff developed a strong network of contacts at local, state, and federal levels.

The agency remains committed to providing staff with a variety of diverse and unique training experiences. Training highlights of FY2000 were:

The annual Pretrial Services Arizona district conference was dedicated to teamwork and customer service in the courts. Training topics included automation, creativity in the workplace, and the role of district reviews.

A lighter side of the district conference was a scavenger hunt, which served as a team-building exercise. The final requirement on the scavenger hunt list was to create a poem of at least four lines, using the keywords of the conference theme: "Pretrial Services," "customer service," and "teamwork." See *Appendix C* for several of the creative submissions.

Newly hired officers are required to complete program prerequisites established by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. As a result, an in-

district training program was developed to assure new officers met these prerequisites. The program includes reading assignments, discussion groups, supervised court attendance, and accompaniment in field work.

Participation in Safety Academy remained a top training priority from the previous two fiscal years. The majority of officers and officer assistants have participated in Safety Academy. The goal remains to have all officers, officer assistants, and administrative support staff participate in Safety Academy. One representative each from officers, management, and support staff have been selected and trained as Safety Academy instructors.

Staff participation significantly increased in the Defensive Tactics program, a program presented by U.S. Probation. Officers, management, and administrative support staff have attended this training. As with Safety Academy, Pretrial Services staff have served as instructors in the Defensive Tactics program. Defensive Tactics teaches the use of a variety of physical and nonphysical techniques for use when a confrontation is inevitable.

The agency's training goal for FY2001 is to provide all officers with Oleoresin

Capsicum (OC) certification. Each officer will gain the necessary knowledge and skill to effectively use Oleoresin Capsicum OC Aerosol Spray. Officers will receive training in the "Use of Force Continuum" as it relates to the use of OC as an intermediate weapon and the agency's nondeadly force standard.

Two officers have completed the Immigration and Naturalization Service's OC Spray Instructor Course and are now qualified to instruct agency staff. All officers will be required to undergo eight hours of classroom and practical exercise training. After completion of the basic OC course, officers will be required annually to undergo four hours of classroom and practical exercise training.

Staff training remains a long-term commitment in accordance with the agency's mission and mandate. Pretrial Services remains focused in its dedication to fostering lifelong learning and development of all staff members. }

## CLOSING

Efforts by Pretrial Services Arizona in fiscal year 2000 can best be described as visionary. Pretrial Services took steps toward the future and sought to address basic mandate requirements. Safety issues, expanded defendant services, and workplace improvements lead the multiple efforts that mark another fiscal year of

increased workload and inadequate staffing numbers. Highlights of other advancements include addressing cybercrime issues and related training needs, rethinking residential placement practices and policies, and the introduction of a wellness program.

The Pretrial Services staff are

commended for their continued faith in and commitment to the mission and mandate of the agency and the district court. As evidenced by the workload data presented in this annual report, Pretrial Services Arizona continues to lead the nation in case activations and is a top competitor for number of supervised defendants.

Goals set for FY2001 include:

- < Establishing a fitness program that promotes healthful living and incorporates safety programs.
- < Increasing supervision tools with emphasis on technology and automation.
- < Focusing on skill-based training that supports national monographs and the district *Operational Policies and Procedures Manual*.
- < Developing a process for the review of detained cases.
- < Striving to reduce detention time and related costs.
- < Redesigning performance evaluations based on data previously collected through focus groups and surveys.

Pretrial Services Arizona is prepared to move into the new fiscal year with vigor, enthusiasm, and commitment toward the mission and mandate as set forth in Title 18 USC §3154. O



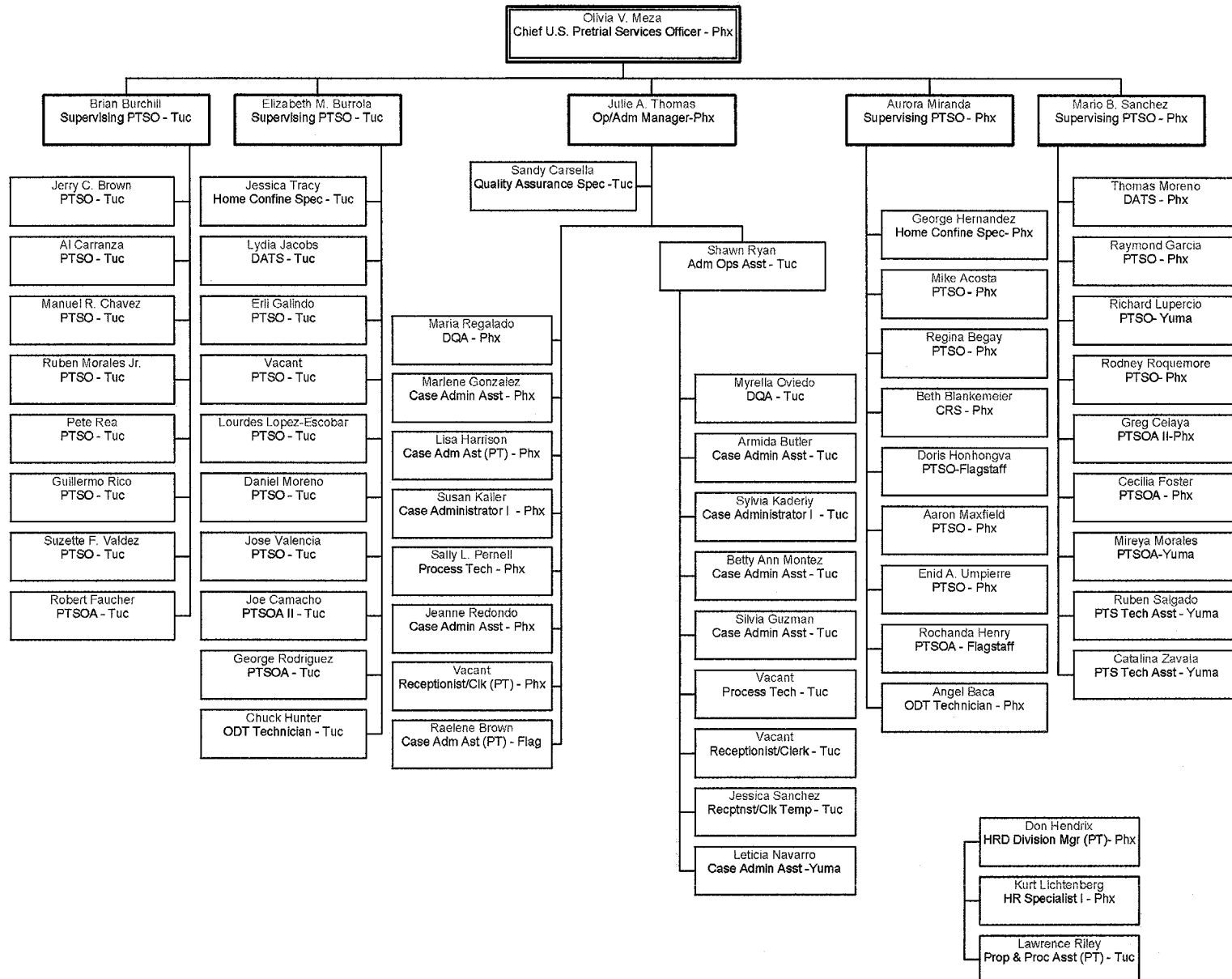
***APPENDIX:  
TABLE OF CONTENTS***

*Appendix A - Organizational Chart: Pretrial Services for the District of Arizona*

*Appendix B - Defendant Profile*

*Appendix C - District Conference 2000 Poems*

**District of Arizona  
U.S. Pretrial Services**  
September 30, 2000



# DEFENDANT PROFILE

ALL STATISTICS IN THIS APPENDIX WERE TAKEN FROM THE  
PSA STATISTICAL PROFILE (AS OF 09/30/00) FOR OCTOBER 1999 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 2000.

## DISTRICTWIDE:

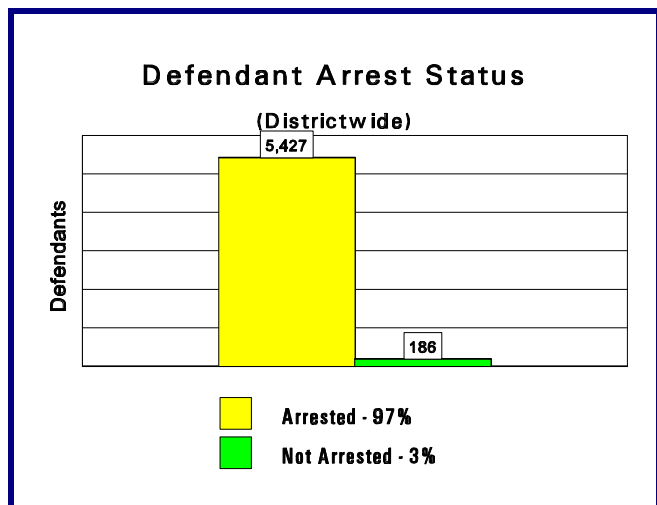


Figure A1

## NATIONWIDE:

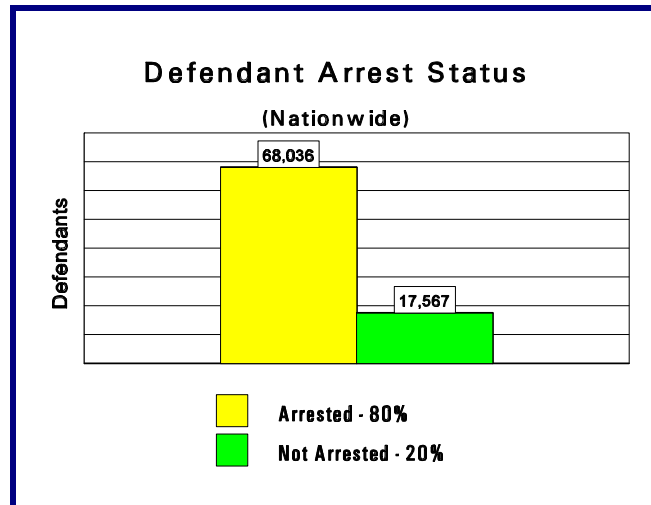


Figure A2

**Arrest Status.** Locally, 5,427 defendants (97 percent) entered the system via an arrest; 186 (3 percent) were not arrested. Nationally, 68,036 defendants (80 percent) entered the court system through arrest; 17,567 (20 percent) were not arrested. See Figures A1 and A2.

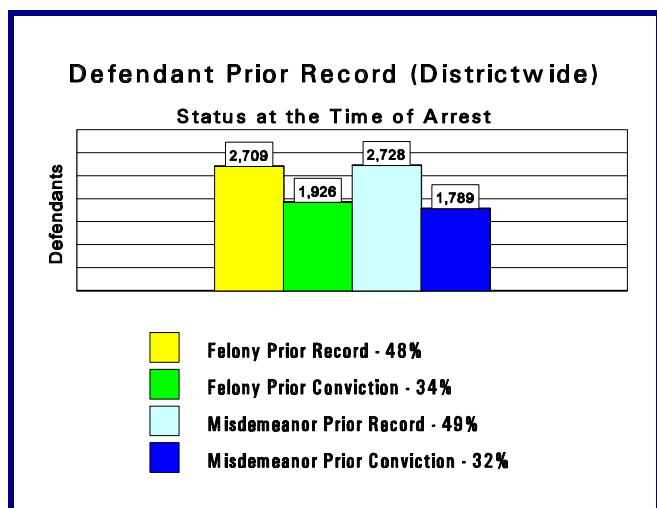


Figure B1

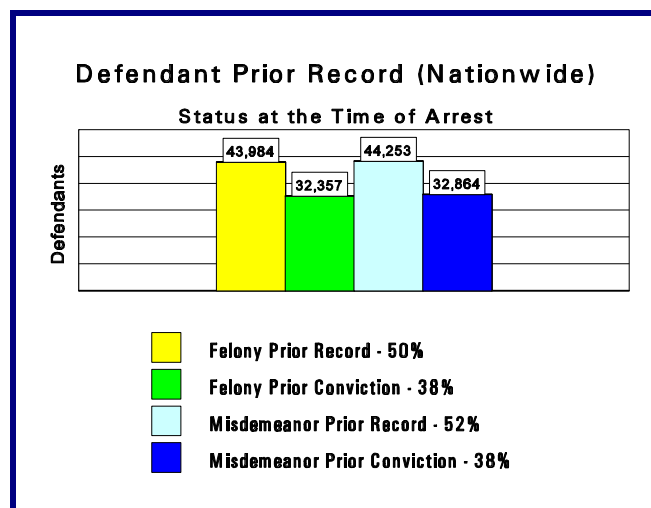


Figure B2

**Prior Record.** In the district, 2,709 defendants (48 percent) had a felony prior record at the time of arrest, with 1,926 (34 percent) convicted of a felony; 2,728 (49 percent) had a misdemeanor prior record, with 1,789 (32 percent) convicted. Nationally, 43,984 defendants (50 percent) had a felony prior record at the time of arrest, with 32,357 (38 percent) convicted of a felony, while 44,253 (52 percent) had a misdemeanor prior record, with 32,864 (38 percent)

## DEFENDANT PROFILE

convicted. The most prevalent prior record offense was drug-related: 28 percent locally and nationally. See Figures B1 and B2.

### DISTRICTWIDE:

### NATIONWIDE:

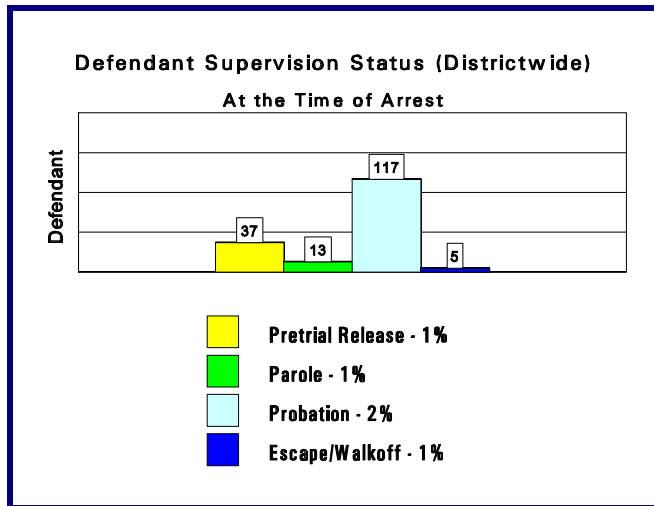


Figure C1

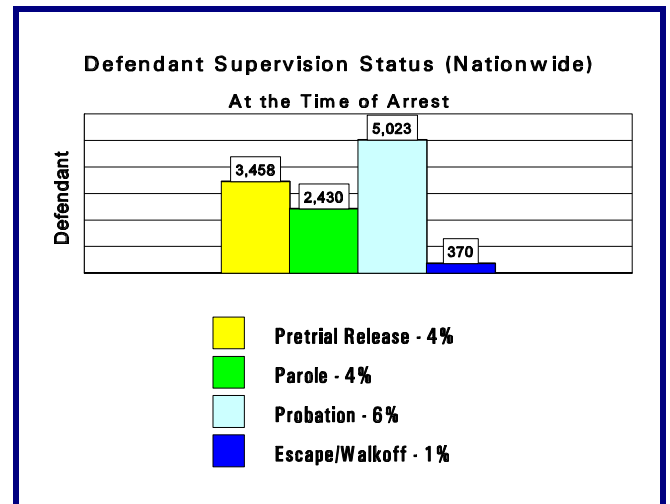


Figure C2

**Supervision Status (at the time of arrest).** Locally, 37 defendants (1 percent) were on pretrial release, 13 (1 percent) were on parole, 117 (2 percent) were on probation, and five (1 percent) were on escape/walkoff status. Nationally, 3,458 defendants (4 percent) were on pretrial release, 2,430 (4 percent) were on parole, 5,023 (6 percent) were on probation, and 370 (1 percent) were on escape/walkoff status. See Figures C1 and C2.

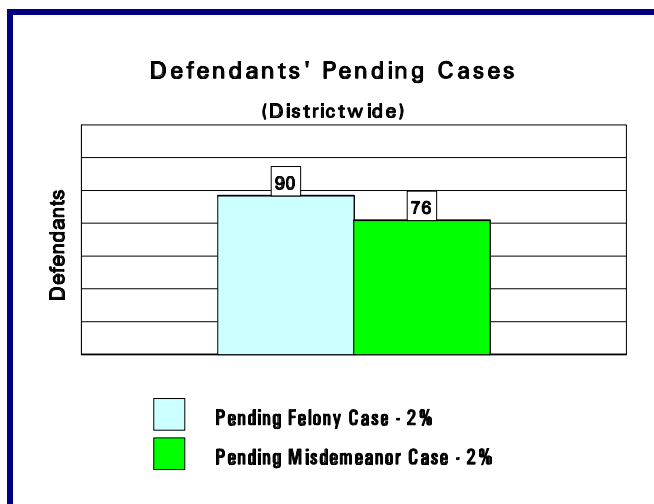


Figure D1

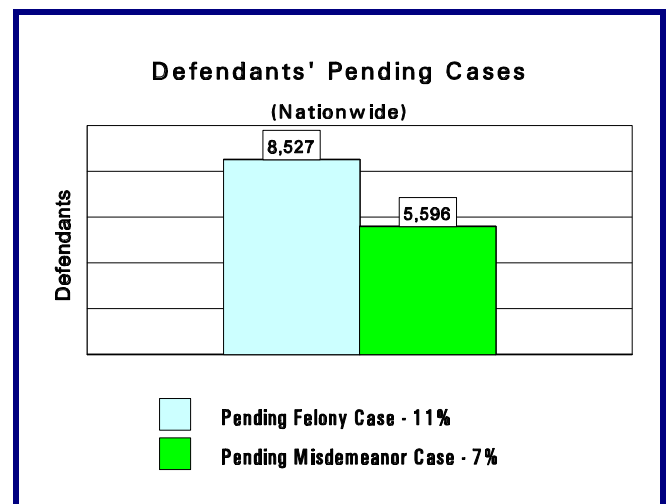


Figure D2

**Pending Cases.** Locally, 90 defendants (2 percent) and 76 defendants (2 percent) had pending felony and

## DEFENDANT PROFILE

misdemeanor cases, respectively. Nationally, 8,527 defendants (11 percent) and 5,596 defendants (7 percent) had pending felony and misdemeanor cases, respectively. See Figures D1 and D2.

### DISTRICTWIDE:

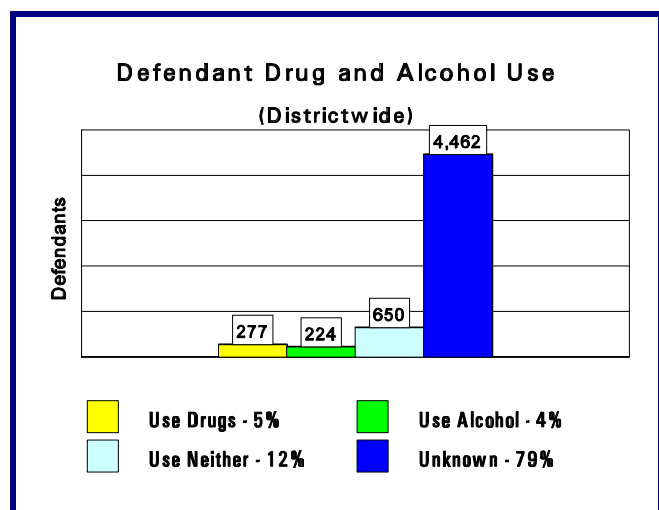


Figure E1

### NATIONWIDE:

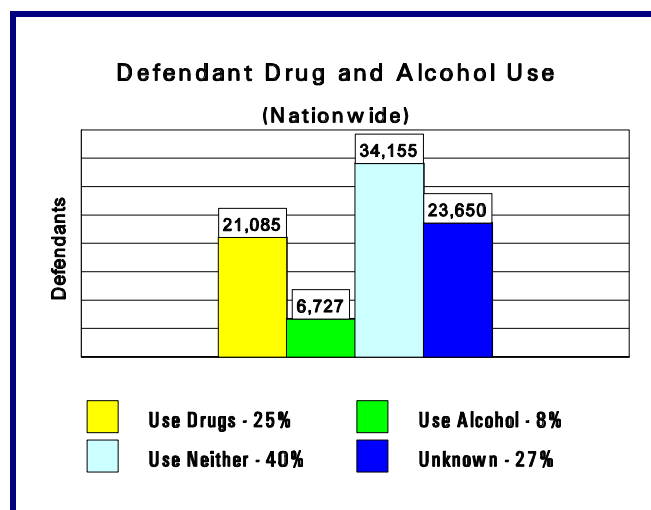


Figure E2

**Drug/Alcohol Use.** In the district, 277 defendants (5 percent) and 224 defendants (4 percent) reported they used drugs and alcohol, respectively. There were 650 (12 percent) who reported they did not use either drugs or alcohol. It was unknown if 4,462 defendants (79 percent) used drugs or alcohol. Nationwide, 21,085 defendants (25 percent) and 6,727 defendants (8 percent) reported they used drugs and alcohol, respectively. There were 34,155 defendants (40 percent) who reported they did not use drugs/alcohol, and it was unknown if 23,650 defendants (27 percent) used these substances. See Figures E1 and E2.

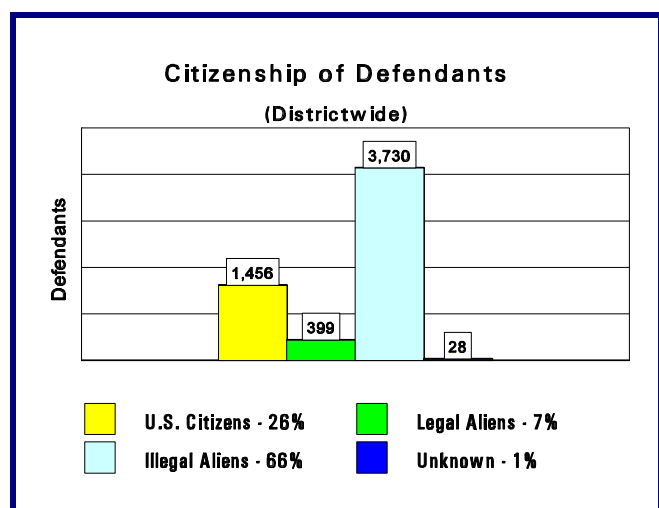


Figure F1

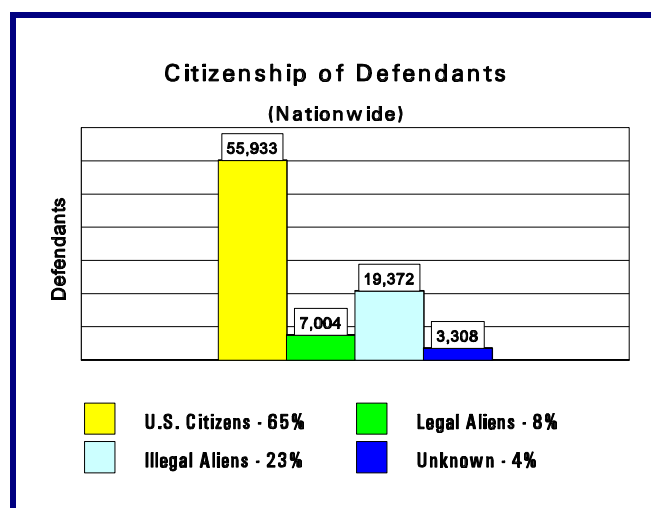


Figure F2

## DEFENDANT PROFILE

**Citizenship.** Locally, 1,456 defendants (26 percent) were United States citizens, 399 (7 percent) were legal aliens, 3,730 (67 percent) were illegal aliens, and the citizenship of 28 (1 percent) was unknown. Nationally, 55,933 defendants (65 percent) were United States citizens, 7,004 (8 percent) were legal aliens, 19,372 (23 percent) were illegal aliens, and the citizenship of 3,308 (4 percent) was unknown. See Figures F1 and F2.

### DISTRICTWIDE:

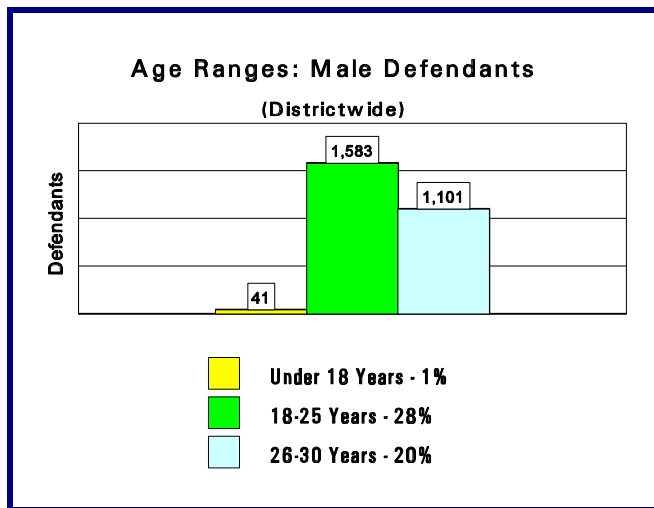


Figure G1

### NATIONWIDE:

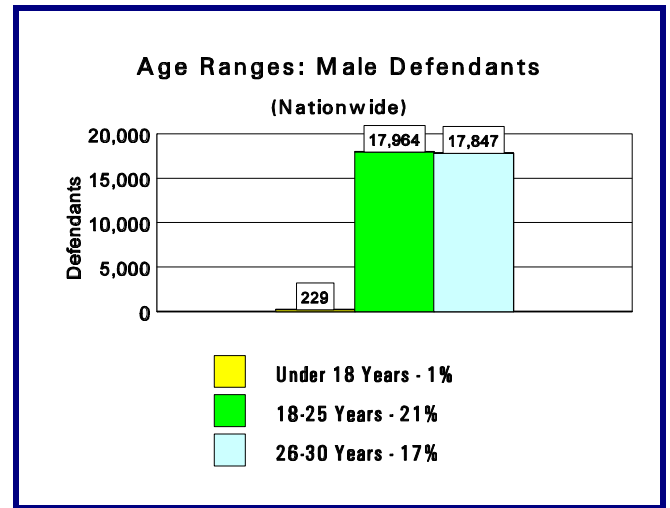


Figure G2

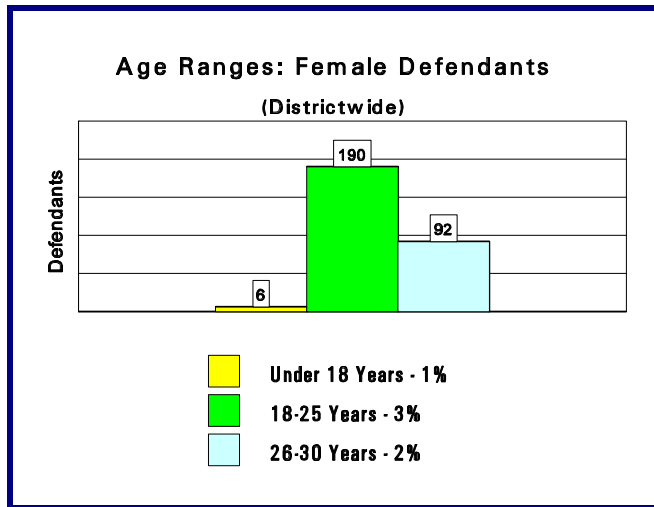


Figure G3

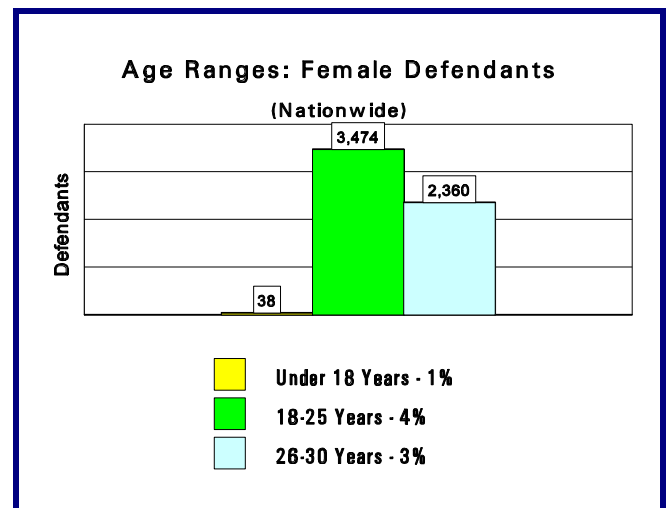


Figure G4

**Sex and Age Ranges.** Within the district, males, ages 18 through 25, equaled 1,583 defendants (28 percent) involved in the courts. Also, 190 female defendants (3 percent) in the same age category were the most numerous. Nationally, males, ages 18 through 25, was the most populated age category at 17,964 (21 percent). The same age category for females was also the most populated group, with 3,474 defendants (4 percent). See Figures G1 through G4.

## DEFENDANT PROFILE

### DISTRICTWIDE:

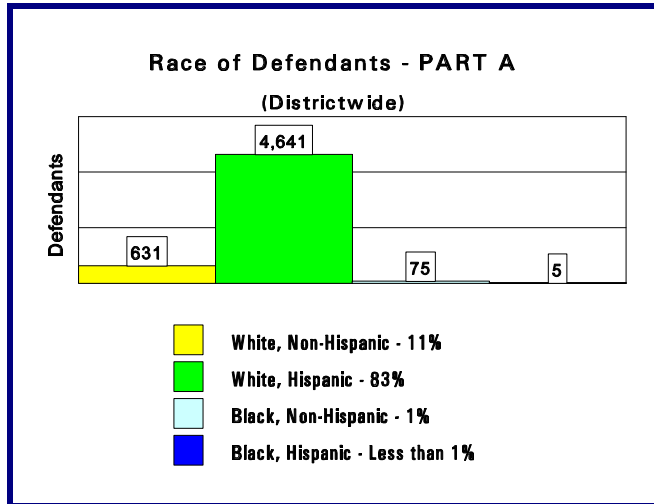


Figure H1

### NATIONWIDE:

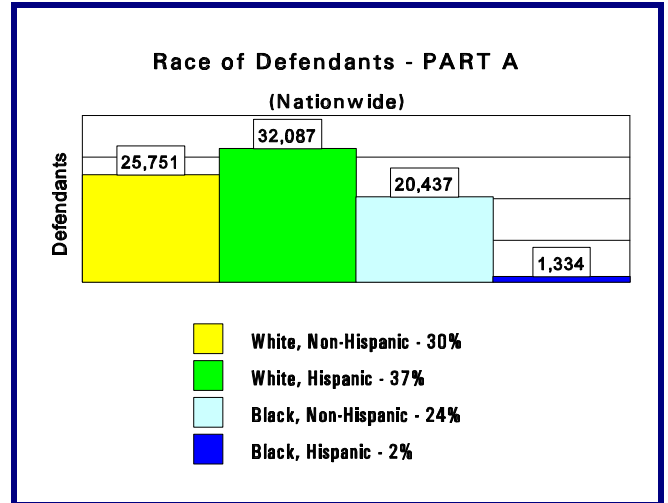


Figure H2

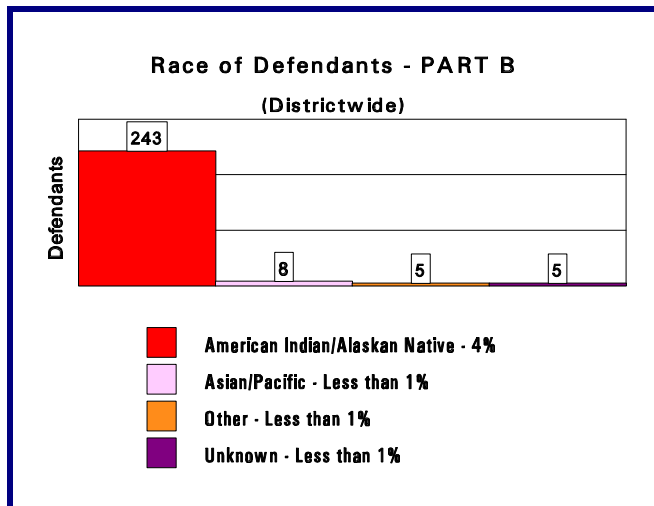


Figure H3

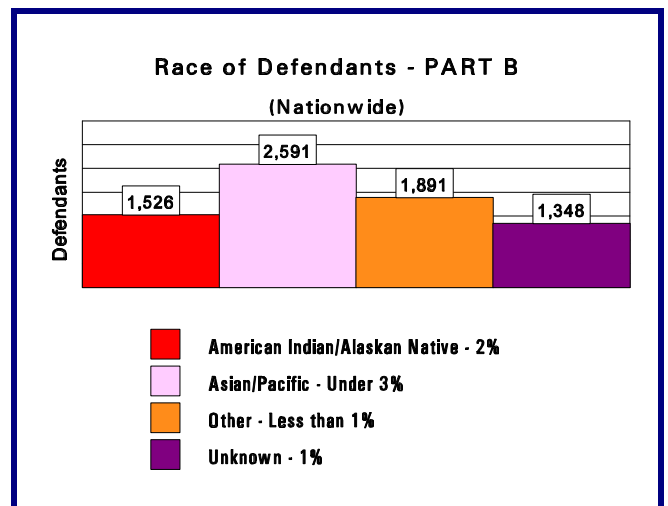


Figure H4

**Race.** Locally, 631 defendants (11 percent) were White, Non-Hispanic; 4,641 (82 percent) were White, Hispanic; 75 (1 percent) were Black, Non-Hispanic; five (less than 1 percent) were Black, Hispanic. There were 243 defendants (4 percent) who were American Indian/Alaskan Native; eight (less than 1 percent) were Asian or Pacific; five (less than 1 percent) were Other; and five (less than 1 percent) were Unknown.



## DEFENDANT PROFILE

1 percent) were categorized as Other; and five (less than 1 percent) were categorized as Unknown. Nationally, 25,751 defendants (30 percent) were White, Non-Hispanic; 32,087 (37 percent) were White, Hispanic; 20,437 (24 percent) were Black, Non-Hispanic. There were 1,334 defendants (2 percent) who were Black, Hispanic; 1,526 (2 percent) were American Indian/Alaskan Native; 2,591 (3 percent) were Asian or Pacific; 543 (less than 1 percent) were categorized as Other; and 1,348 (1 percent) were categorized as Unknown. See Figures H1 through H4.

### DISTRICTWIDE:

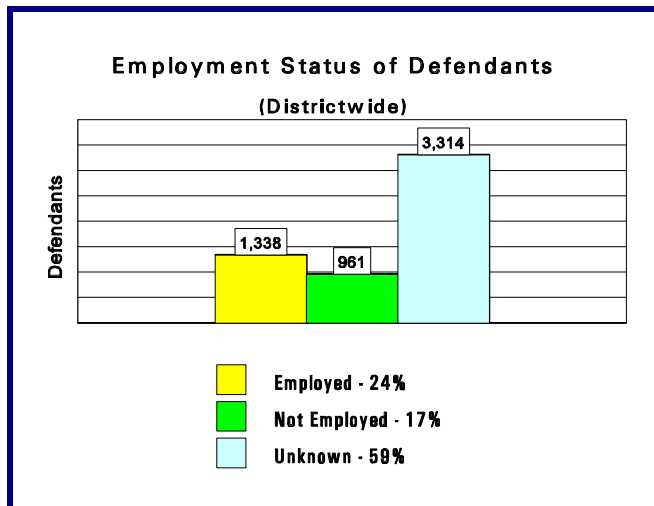


Figure I1

### NATIONWIDE:

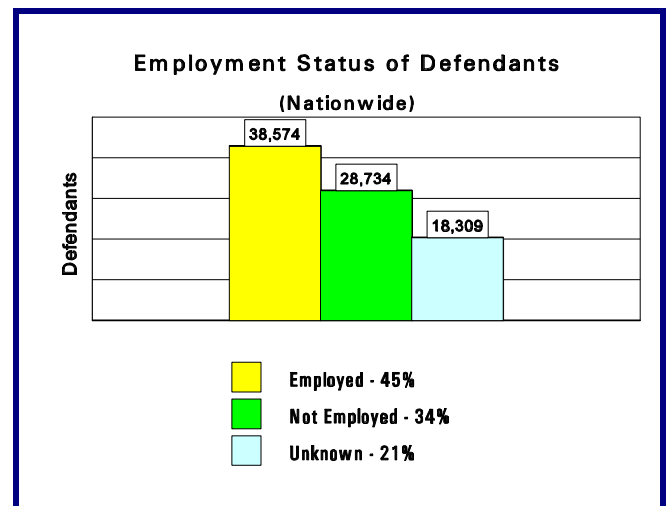


Figure I2

*Employment.* In Arizona, 1,338 defendants (24 percent) were employed, versus 38,574 defendants (45 percent) nationally. In Arizona, 961 defendants (17 percent) were unemployed, versus 28,734 defendants (34 percent) nationally. In Arizona, the employment status of 3,314 defendants (59 percent) was unknown, versus 18,309 (21 percent) nationally. See Figures I1 and I2.

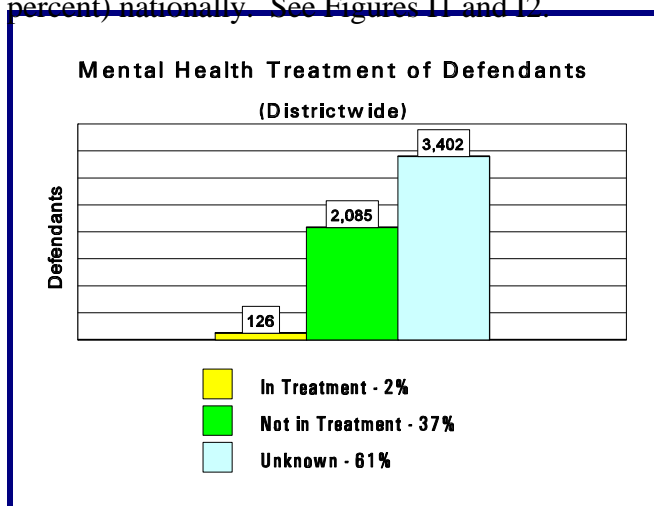


Figure J1

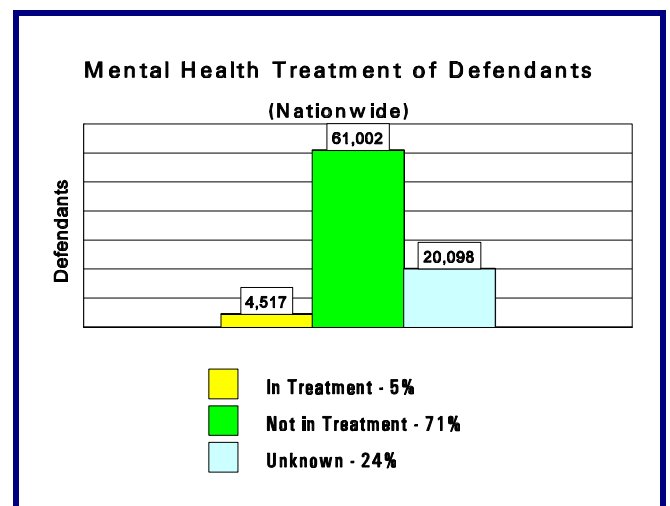


Figure J2

## ***DEFENDANT PROFILE***

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***Mental Health.*** Locally, 126 defendants (2 percent) were in psychiatric treatment, 2,085 (37 percent) were not in treatment, and the treatment status of 3,402 defendants (61 percent) was unknown. Nationwide, 4,517 defendants (5 percent) were in psychiatric treatment, 61,002 (71 percent) were not in treatment, and the treatment status of 20,098 defendants (24 percent) was unknown. See Figures J1 and J2.

## DEFENDANT PROFILE

### DISTRICTWIDE:

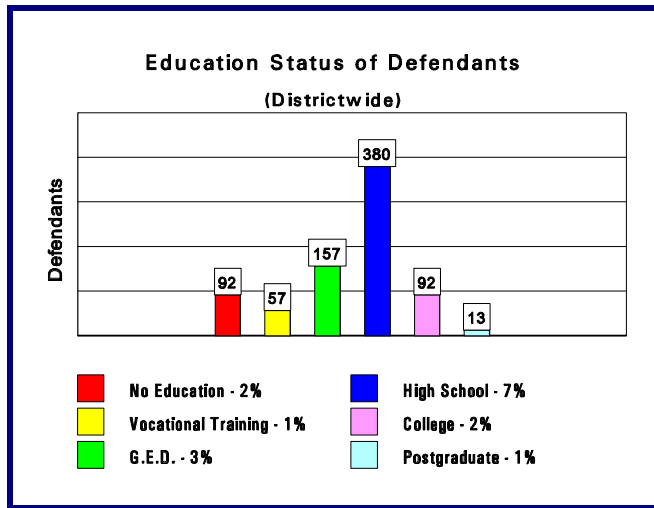


Figure K1

### NATIONWIDE:

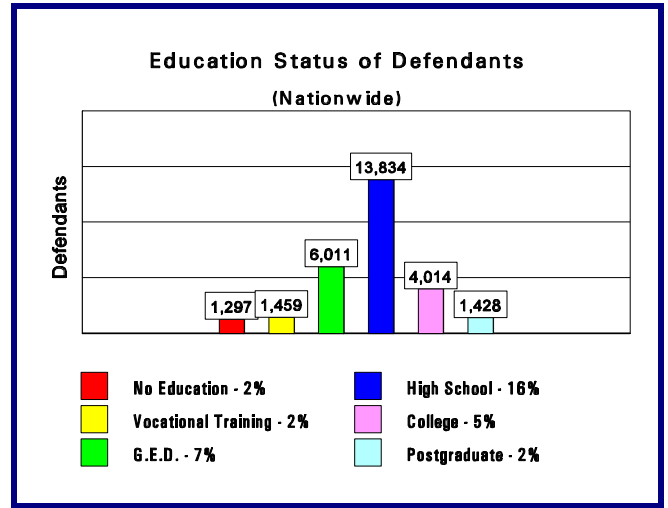


Figure K2

**Education.** Locally, 92 defendants (2 percent) reported having no education, 57 (1 percent) had vocational training, 157 (3 percent) had a G.E.D. (Graduate Equivalent Diploma), 380 (7 percent) were high school graduates, 92 (2 percent) were college graduates, and 13 (1 percent) had a postgraduate degree. Nationally, 1,297 defendants (2 percent) reported having no education, 1,459 (2 percent) had vocational training, 6,011 (7 percent) had a G.E.D., 13,834 (16 percent) were high school graduates, 4,014 (5 percent) were college graduates, and 1,428 (2 percent) had a postgraduate degree. See Figures K1 and K2.

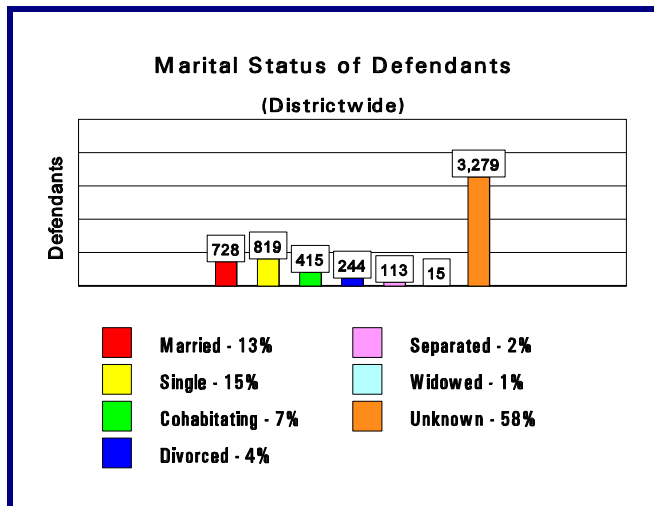


Figure L1

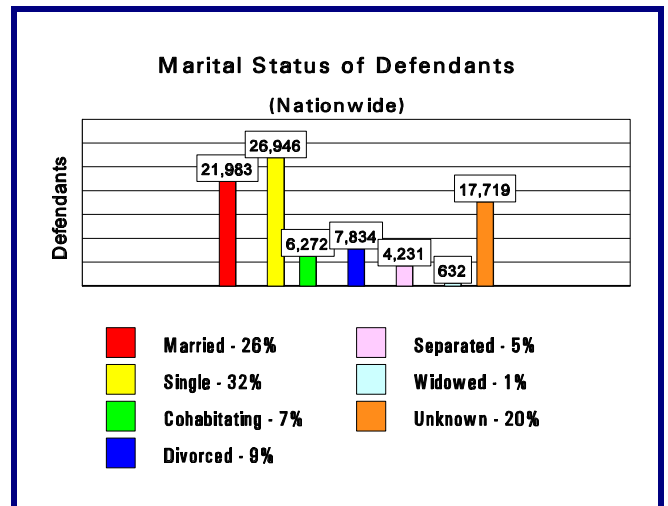


Figure L2

**Marital Status.** Locally, 728 defendants (13 percent) were married, 819 (15 percent) were single, 415 (7 percent) were cohabitating, 244 (4 percent) were divorced, 113 (2 percent) were separated, 15 (1 percent) were widowed, and the marital status of 3,279 defendants (58 percent) was unknown. In the United States, 21,983 defendants (26 percent) were married, 26,946 (32 percent) were single, 6,272 (7 percent) were cohabitating, 7,834 (9 percent) were divorced, 4,231 (5 percent) were separated, 632 (1 percent) were widowed, and 17,719 (20 percent) were unknown.

## DEFENDANT PROFILE

4,231 (5 percent) were separated, 632 (1 percent) were widowed, and the marital status of 17,719 defendants (20 percent) was unknown. See Figures L1 and L2.

### DISTRICTWIDE:

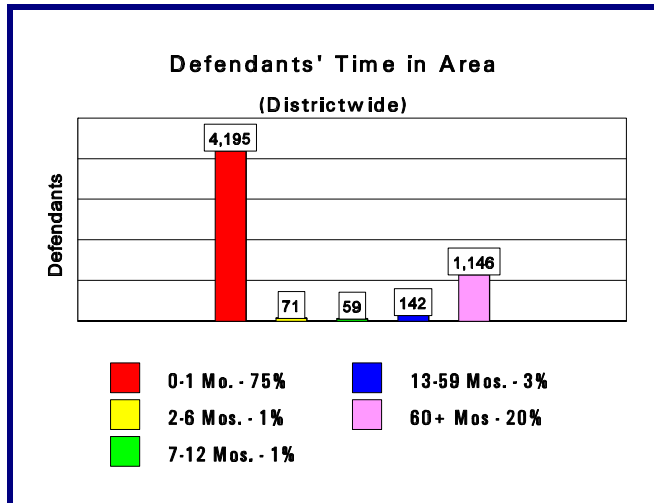


Figure M1

### NATIONWIDE:

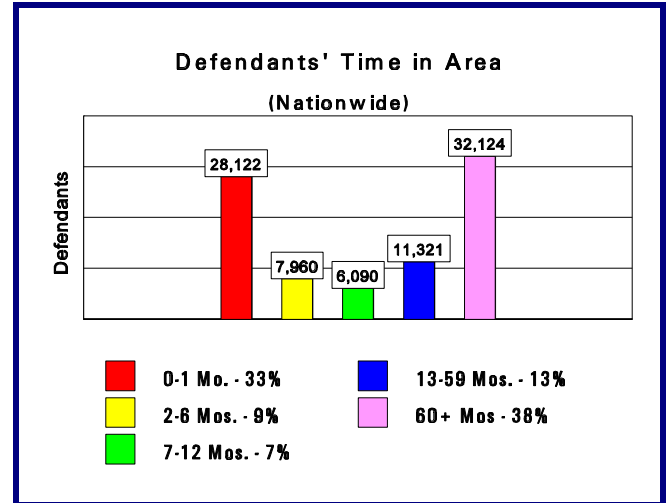


Figure M2

**Time in Area.** Locally, 4,195 defendants (75 percent) reported time in the area of zero to one month, 71 (1 percent) reported time in the area of two to six months, 59 (1 percent) reported time in the area of seven to 12 months, 142 (3 percent) reported time in the area of 13 to 59 months, and 1,146 (20 percent) reported time in the area of 60 or more months. Nationally, 28,122 defendants (33 percent) reported time in the area of zero to one month, 7,960 (9 percent) reported time in the area of two to six months, 6,090 (7 percent) reported time in the area of seven to 12 months, 11,321 (13 percent) reported time in the area of 13 to 59 months, and 32,124 (38 percent) reported time in the area of 60 or more months. See Figures M1 and M2.

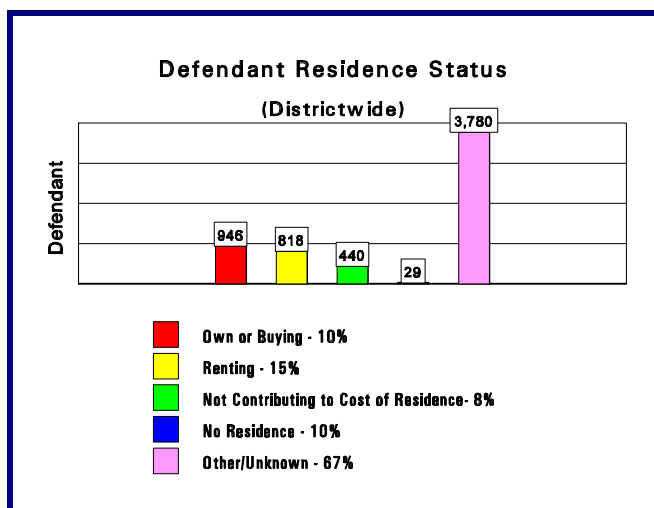


Figure N1

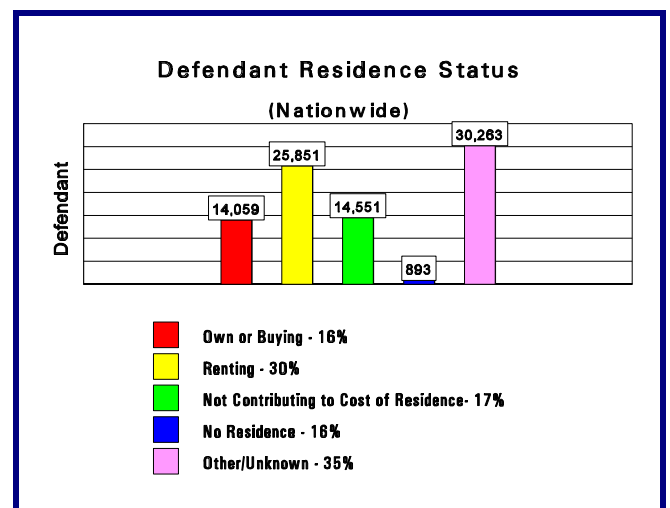


Figure N2

**Residence.** Locally, 946 defendants (10 percent) owned or were buying their residence, 818 (15 percent) were renting

## ***DEFENDANT PROFILE***

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their residence, 440 (8 percent) were not contributing to the cost of their residence, 29 (10 percent) had no place to live, and 3,780 (67 percent) were classified as Other/Unknown. Nationally, 14,059 defendants (16 percent) owned or were buying their residence, 25,851 (30 percent) were renting their residence, 14,551 (17 percent) were not contributing to the cost of their residence, 893 (16 percent) had no place to live, and 30,263 (35 percent) were classified as Other/Unknown. See Figures N1 and N2.

## **DISTRICT CONFERENCE 2000: TEAM PTS**

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**“Roses are red,  
Violets are blue,  
*PTS teamwork* is what we do.  
Daisy’s are white,  
Tulips are blue,  
We also do *customer service*, too!”**

**“*Pretrial Services* - we’re in the house,  
*Customer service* is what it’s all about.  
We like to have fun and work hard, too,  
It’s all about *teamwork*,  
That’s what we do!”**

**“I belong in this agency now,  
And it’s called *Pretrial Services*.  
*Customer service* is a priority,  
Not all would agree - just the majority.  
*Teamwork* is what we’re all about,  
We have a great *team*  
With a ton of clout!”**

***TEAM* = TOGETHER EVERYONE ACHIEVES MORE  
*PTS* = PROVING TEAMWORK SERVES**